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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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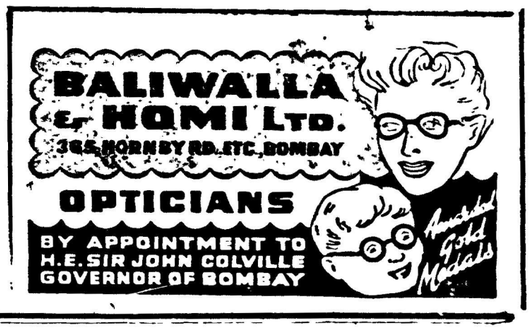
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Recrudescence Of Riots In Ahmedabad

Explosive Substances And Acid Join Company Of Knife!

24-HOUR CURFEW IMPOSED IN NEW AFFECTED AREAS

AHMEDABAD Sept. 15, (A.P.I.): Communal trouble again flared up in Ahmedabad to-day, when five cases of stabbing, three of them fatal, were reported from various parts of the city.

EXPLOSION IN TONGA.

An explosion occurred in a tonga carrying four passengers, who were injured besides two other pedestrians. One person standing in a dispensary received slight burns when an electric bulb filled with acid was thrown at him.

In one case of stabbing, the victim attempted to overpower the assailant, who, however, escaped.

Two more cases of explosions were reported to-day. An explosive substance was thrown at a running motor car injuring the driver and an inmate of the car. Two more boys were injured when an explosive substance tied in a paper was thrown at them.

One of the persons who died of stabbing to-day was an employee in the Navajivan Office where Mahatma Gandhi's "Harijan" is printed.

Twenty-four hour curfew has been imposed within 100 yards of each place of offence. Curfew has also been imposed within the city wall from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. and outside from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.

Two Stray Assaults in Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15. (A.P.I.): Calcutta passed a quiet day yesterday. Transport services functioned without interuption and a large number of shops were open.

Two cases of isolated stray assaults were reported one in the morning from Central Calcutta and the other in South Calcutta.

FIVE STABBED IN DACCA

DACCA, Sept. 15. Five persons were stabbed to-day upto 4-30 p.m. and one received brickbat injury. Two upcountrymen were stabbed this morning at Imamgunj, one of whom died on the spot. A servant who was fondling a baby aged eight months of his master at the gate of their house at Jinda Bahar Lane was stabbed this noon. The baby was also stabbed on the leg. This was followed by exchange of brickbats. Another person was stabbed at Faridabad. A motor bus was stoned at Urdu. The driver was injured.

The total number of persons killed in the incidents since August 20 is now 34.

CASES OF ARSON.

Three cases of arson were reported last night, one at Asaf Lane, another in Smuth Maishandi and the other in the western part of the city. There were frequent exchanges of brickbats at Chandi Ghat, Tati Bazar and south Maishandi. Some crackers were also burst at south Maishandi.

Police Fire On Looters

DACCA, Sept. 15. (A.P.I.): One person was killed as a result of police firing on Friday when some persons were looting suitcases from a shop at Ruihatta near Chawk. Three persons were arrested for brickbatting at Khajedewan.

One house at Nawabgunge road was set on fire last night. It was subsequently extinguished by the fire brigade. There were exchanges of brickbats at Chandighat last night.

POSTMAN MISSING.

House-to-house delivery of money orders, registered letters etc., which was suspended since the commencement of disturbances in the city was resumed to-day. Hitherto those articles were only given through window delivery. One postman has been missing since the commencement of the disturbances.

Hooligans Loot Liquor Shop

SYLHET, Sept. 15. (A.P.I.): The Deputy Commissioner to-day promulgated an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. Prohibiting all processions and assembly of more than four persons within Sylhet town.

Last night a licensed liquor shop at Shibganj was attacked and looted by a number of hooligans.

Premier Bardoloi, Home Minister, Mr. Basanta Das, and Supply Minister, Mr. Baidyanath Mukherjee, who visited the affected areas, met Congress, Jamiat and other leaders.

The military are patrolling the town and armed police has been stationed at different centres. The situation seems to be better to-day.

Clash In School

A few students sustained injuries in a clash at a Sylhet school.

It is stated that some students erased with their feet the words "Jai Hind" written by another group, to which objection was taken, resulting in a clash. The situation was soon brought under control.

One man was arrested with a dagger at Kulaora and another at Shamshernagar and both have been lodged in Maulavibazar jail.

ALLAHABAD BAN EXTENDED.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15. (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Allahabad has extended by two months the order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting assembly of more than five persons in public places, taking out processions other than of a religious nature, carrying of arms and other implements, spreading of alarmist rumours and shouting slogans of communal nature.

The order will apply within the limits of Allahabad Municipality and Cantonment.

FROM WAZIRABAD AGAIN

JHARIA, Sept 15 (API): The Jharia police are responsible for the seizure of a consignment of three boxes containing about 300 knives and daggers at the Jharia goods station. The consignment was addressed to "self" and was despatched from Wazirabad.

"SPORTING CONFESSIONS" OF ENGLAND SKIPPER

By WALTER HAMMOND

(Gloucestershire And England)

When I was a schoolboy at Cirencester Grammar School, we were playing a fairly strong local side skippered by a veteran cricketer of some renown. I had as much confidence then as I have now—possibly more—and at tea time I was 48 not out, and feeling grand.

During the tea interval, I overheard a remark that thrilled me so much that I have never forgotten it. The opposing skipper said: "Young Hammond is knocking us about. If he keeps up his cricket, that boy may go to Australia one day."

I started at the famous badge on his cap, and marvelled, wondering if he could possibly see into the future. I recall it so well—the smell of not grass, we boys stuffing cakes, the chatter, the speaker's walnut face. Then he added, reflectively sipping his tea:— "In fact, I wish he was there now."

So much for my 48. I scored out afterwards, determined to "show him." Alas the cakes must have been too nice, in the first over, my wicket flew all ways.

To-day, starting to write my story, I too, "wish he was there now," taking guard on one of those lovely Australian grounds amidst the breathless hush and tenseness of perhaps fifty thousand fans. To play a Test innings would be no harder than to do real justice to the hundreds of grand fellows who have played with or against me, and who have taught me so much.

First Lessons

I qualified—for Kent—in June 1903 by being born in Dover. I was a soldier's son, and almost my first memories are of Malta. I was eight or nine years old, busy chalking a wicket on the gunshed door, and being most carsful to drew in immovable balls. Our ball was an ellipitical object in a split and sagging case. Our bat had been discarded by the soldiers because the end had broken off, we sawed off the broken part, and found the extra long handle useful for swiping.

That at taught me a lot. Ia forced me to strike the ball, with a bat of that shape, poking and patting were fatal. In Malta, on the rough concrete, under the blinding sun, even a four-foot-six bowler had to be attacked, or disaster followed. It did me the world of good to assimilate that lesson young. England's cricket annals prove to the hilt that just as good cricket is learned with a door or a lamp-post for a wicket as on the shaven turf of the public school grounds, so stick it, young England players of to-morrow, wherever you may be!

In 1914, our Regiment returned to England, and I went to Cirencester School. A developing aptitude for cricket did me no good there. I was always in hot water, except when I had a bat in my hand. My special pals were Tuby Witchell and Billy Neale. Both afterwards played for Gloucestershire, though Witchell became better known with the Wiltshire side.

Attack, Attack, Attack

Our headmaster, a fine old cricketer, raged at my poor bookwork, but forgave me everything for a clean off drive. It has often been said of me that I seldom hook a short ball, preferring to force it through the offside fieldsmen, or wide of mid-on. I will tell you a secret. Our headmaster, Mr. Fraser, did not care for nooks, saying that the best batsmen constantly came to grief attempting them. I know since how right that belief was. In those days, I hooked or drove with equal abandon, but when my work was bad and the headmaster's brow was black, I attempted classic off-drives. Many a time then, they saved my sticks—and saved my bottom from the stick, too! That was where I learned a habit that has served me since in many a dogged duel in England, Australia, South Africa and the West Indies with the best bowlers in the world.

I made some school scores. Once, I knocked up 365 in a house match. I learned thoroughly that any batsman who wants double figures must force the bowlers on to the defensive. The slogan of Napoleon rules in cricket, too—"Attack, attack, attack."

In 1920, I left school and found myself in a coldly hostile world, full of ex-soldiers looking for jobs. No one wanted a boy with a bad school record and a few good cricket scores.

Not till long after yards did I learn that Mr. Fraser had written to the Gloucestershire Captain, Foster Rounson, asking him to try me for the County. I wonder how much sheer luck plays in every life. 1920 was the

(Continued on Page 7.)

WALTER HAMMOND, Captain of England, Captain of the Gentlemen, Captain of Gloucestershire, is the biggest Test scorer in the world. He has also taken nearly 100 Test wickets and over 100 Test catches.

On each of his three visits to Australia, he was top of the batting averages. In postwar cricket, he captained the Victory Test series as also recently the England eleven against India.

He writes as he plays, with simplicity, fearlessness and dignity. He has been in every big cricket thrill since 1920. Now for the first time, he tells his story and the story of big cricket behind the scenes in our time.

Fateful Jinnah-Wavell Talks To-day

Jawahar To Enter Scene If Parleys Make Headway

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15, (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, will meet the Viceroy at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow.

The purpose of the meeting is not officially stated but it is generally assumed to be to examine afresh the possibility of the League joining the Interim Government.

As far as can be ascertained, no new set of proposals has been prepared for discussion at tomorrow's meeting, but it is considered certain that if the meeting yields any basis for League participation in the Central Government then further discussion on that basis will be arranged between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Nehru.

CABINET TALKS WITH MAHATMA

Members of the Cabinet had a prolonged Conference with Mahatma Gandhi this evening, believed to be largely a continuation of yesterday's talks. Week-end Conferences of this kind are expected to be a regular feature during the Mahatma's stay in Delhi and are presumably meant to be devoted to a review of developments during the preceding week and preparatory discussion of plans for the week ahead. Today's Conference is believed to have some significance in relation to the Jinnah-Viceroy meeting tomorrow.

Maulana Azad who returned to Delhi today from Mussoorie called on Mahatma Gandhi and was present during a part of the talks with members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Jinnah was present this evening at a four-hour session of the Muslim League Committee of Action at which a report was made to him of the progress made by the Committee at its sittings during the past week. The Committee will continue its session tomorrow.

Jinnah In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (API).—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, accompanied by Miss Jinnah and Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot arrived today by air from Bombay to meet the Viceroy.

He was enthusiastically received at the Willingdon Air Port by one of the largest crowds seen at the Port.

Members of the Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League, Salar-i-Ala of the Muslim National Guards, Maulana Daud Ghaznavi, Qazi Mohd. Isa and Mr. Mehar Shah, M.L.A. (Central), were among those present to receive Mr. Jinnah. Local Muslim League leaders garlanded him and Miss Jinnah profusely.

London Hopes

LONDON, September 15 (U.P.I.): The Jinnah-Viceroy talks which are scheduled to take place this week have evoked little interest in this country. Responsible circles are maintaining a "watchful eye on developments in India", said an India Office spokesman.

The Viceroy's invitation to Mr. Jinnah to meet him is certainly a continuation of the forward policy of His Majesty's Government not to allow any impasse to hinder the formation of a real Coalition Government in India. It is realised that only a coalition government in which all major minorities are represented can bring the necessary atmosphere of peace and tranquillity so essential for the success of the long-term programme.

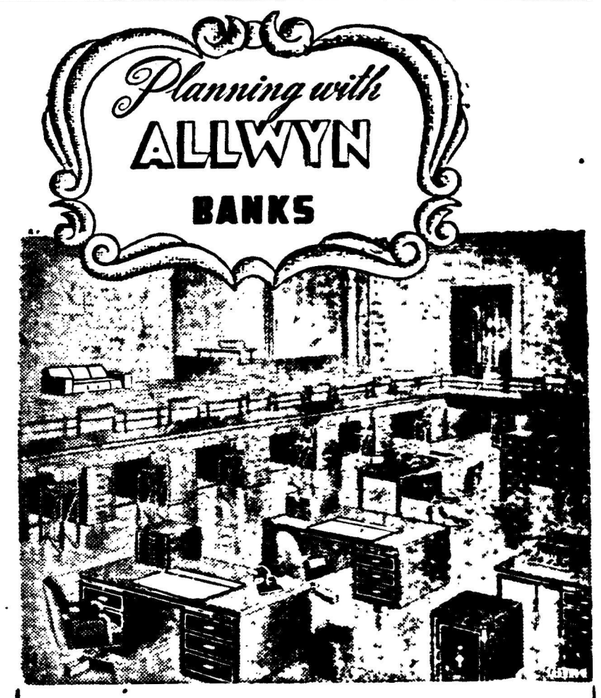
The Jinnah-Viceroy meeeting is expected to clear certain points on which Mr. Jinnah wants specific assurances from the Viceroy.

The spokesman said that it was not known here if the Congress Party would be asked or willing to drop their claim to nominate a nationalist Moslem.

U.P. Congressmen To Be Released

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15. (A. P. I.): Orders have been passed for the release of Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena, a member of the Council of the U. P. P. C. C., Messrs. Kanhaiyalal Srivastava, Chandra Prakash, Shiv Kumar Dwivedi and a few others who were arrested under the Defence of India in connection with the recent labour strike in Lucknow. They will be release tomorrow morning.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14. (A.P.I.): Mir Jafar Hussain, General Secretary of the All-India Shia Political Conference, announces that an emergent meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the All-India Shia Political Conference will be held in Lucknow on September 23.



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HOME MINISTER TOURS CITY RIOT AREAS

Two Killed And Fourteen Stabbed On Sunday

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A Press Note issued by the Director of Information to the Government of Bombay at midnight tonight says:—

"Bombay went to sleep tonight after two persons had been killed and fourteen persons wounded by stabbings in the course of the day. Only for about two hours before midnight no report of any incident was received. Tension has not eased to any appreciable extent.

"The Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, toured the disturbed areas and held a series of Conferences with military, police and civilian officers till late in the evening.

"Forty-three arrests were made today, making a total of 2,965 for the fifteen days from the beginning of the riots. The total casualties for the fifteen days are 262 dead and 791 injured.

Pre-Censorship Order On "Star"

"The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has served an order on Mr. M. H. Saiyid, Editor printer and publisher of the weekly newspaper "Star", not to publish any report, photos or news relating to the riots without the Chief Presidency Magistrate's previous consent.

"Similar restrictions will be placed on any other newspapers whose writings may tend to foster communal hatred".

IN NEW AREA

Eight cases of stabbing were reported today upto 4 p.m. One of these cases occurred near Churchgate Station area.

ANOTHER KALBADEVI OUTRAGE VICTIM DIES

One more person injured in yesterday's shooting affray died in hospital today, bringing the total of the dead to six. Twenty-four others are undergoing treatment for bullet wounds in hospitals.

Four Pathans Arrested

Four Pathans have been taken into custody by the Bombay Police in connection with yesterday's shooting outrage on Kalbadevi Road in which two gunmen in a flying taxi shot at people.

The Pathans were arrested in a room in a chawl in Moosa Killedar Street in Byculla, from where the gunmen had emerged carrying a leather bag containing the arms they used. Three rounds of ammunition are alleged to have been found with one of the arrested men.

BAN EXTENDED

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has extended the ban on processions and public meetings in Bombay for a further period of one month from tomorrow, Sept. 16, says a press note issued by the Director of Information, Government of Bombay today.

Tennis Star In Car Collision

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 8. Mr. Yudhistar Singh, an All-India tennis player, was seriously injured last night when a car in which he was going with a few friends, collided with a motor lory on Sawmore Road. The car was damaged.

"Must Hang Our Heads In Sorrow"

Mahatma On "Mad Gunmen's" Outrage In Bombay

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (API): Mahatma Gandhi addressing the audience after the evening prayers today said that everything seemed to be going wrong in this land. They must all have heard the story of the mad gunmen in Bombay who shed innocent blood. This shameful news must have been flashed across the radio to the world and they must hang their heads in sorrow. He said that if they would only listen to him all would be well with India. If all purified themselves and all thought of themselves as Indians then they will have succeeded in learning the true lesson of the Charkha.

Mahatma Gandhi said that when he started organising spinning in 1918, India was buying 60 crores worth of foreign cloth excluding Indian mill cloth. This was the largest import. Next came sugar with 18 crores, and then hardware with seven crores. Today, with the inflated prices, the price of all mill cloth was probably 300 crores. He asked the audience to ponder and realise what wealth this would mean to India if 300 crores worth of cloth was produced by their own hands in the villages.

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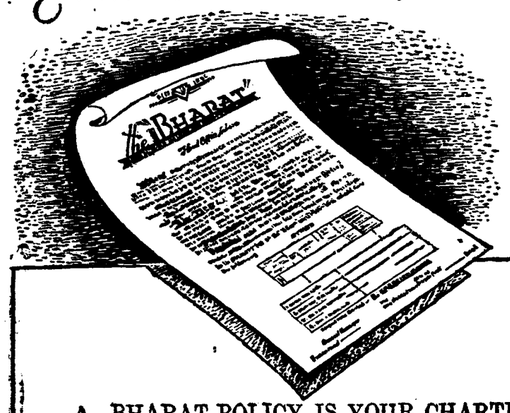

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Radhakrishnan's Tributes To Gandhiji's Life-Work

Synthesis Of Saintliness And Revolutionary Fervour

KARACHI, September 14, (A.P.I.): The role that Mahatma Gandhi has played in the present epoch, marking the resurrection of the Indian nation and transition from a state of serfdom to one of freedom will be remembered in the pages of history by later generations of Indians with pride and reverance, said Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the noted Indian philosopher and vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University unveiling the full size statue of Mahatma Gandhi today.

Presented to the city by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, the statue is the heart of the city in front of the Chief Court and Secretariat. A large gathering was present when Sir S. Radhakrishnan, paid glowing tributes to Mahatma Gandhi for the ideals he represented.

WORLD HIS KINDRED

He said "it is Gandhiji who by his consecreated will and determined non-violent resistance, has enabled us to pass from the condition of subjection to freedom, without longdrawn conflict with all its aftermath of hatred and bitterness. We have in Gandhiji the synthesis of saintliness and revilutionary fervour and he looks upon the whole world as his kindred. Though he has done a great deal to revive our country and reveal our moral and spiritual resources, history will record that his greatest service is in having bequeathed to humanity the great instrument of non-violence by which National and International disputes could be easily solved. It is in the substitution of the method of Love to method of Violence that the greatest contribution of Gandhiji lies.

OLD MEN USING NEW MACHINES

Sir Radhikrishnan referred to the present international situation with the threatened breakdown of Peace Conference and the talks of the Third World War and asked "why is it that despite millions being sacrificed in the last war, we are not nearer oud gial. "It is because", he answered himself "the men who operate these machines have not changed. It is the machine that has been changed. The old men are using new machines. We have to change not merely the political machmand with the creed of non-violence nery but the human material. Unless we are able to refashion the human and truth, and fellowship, old men will coitinue to play their old game of blood. What the world requires, according to Gandhiji,- is a moral change, re-education of man, disciplin of his will and suppression of greed and ambition and development of the sense of human fellowship."

Sir Radhakrishnan admitted that so-called successful nations in the West were likely to remark to Gandhiji "physician heal thyself" and said that Gandhiji had taken up that challenge and the task of healing the nation. He was aware of the poverty and know of all the evils to which Indians had been subjected and he had tried his remedy. He knew that real freedom meant not merely political indepentdence but a new life where every form of supression was removed."

Proceeding Sir Radhakrishnan said, "If the British Government to-day offers us independence, it is no small extent due to the determined resistance of the Indian people. War has given us impetus. World opinion has demanded the liquidation of imperialism and Britain too has realised that it is impossible to carry on the old line in this country. Her act is not one of generosity but an adequate response to the necessities of the case. That is all that Britain has done. It has been the greatest triumph for Gandhiji and his principles of non-violence."

"SIGN OF WEAKNESS"

Replying to the critics who believed that the grouping and the "three decked" constitutional proposals of the Cabinet Mission were the result of the manoeuvre of the British Government's "divide and rule" policy, Sir Radhakrishnan reminded the Indians of the warning of Mahatma Gandhi that they should not suspect the motives off the British and suspicion was a sign of weakness.

The speaker also referred to the recent disturbances in Calcutta, Bombay and elsewhere and said that when Congress started "Direct action of non-violent non-co-operation, it had always been successful because it was controlled by the first principle of non-violence. But to-day, the common man was losing his humanity and was behaving like a brute and the leaders who spoke of Direct Action could not disown their responsibility for misguiding their followers. It was therefore essential that indescent and irresponsible statements should not be made by leaders because the material with which they dealt with was inflammable in character.

"NO BETTER GUIDE"

Speaking about the task before the new Interim Government Sir Radhakrishnan said "it is the duty of the Government to diminish distrust between communities and make people believe that in Free India every man whatever his religion or sect, can live a free life. Common people must feel that they are having the Government of theid own. We are passing through a critical time. The responsibility of that has been laid on our leaders are immense. They have to fight communal discord, internal political passions and the great Imperialist power. The task is supremely great but in that task we could not have a better guide than Mahatma Gandhi, concluded Radhakrishnan.

Lala Jagannath Tandon, President of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association inviting Sir Radhakrishnan to unveil the statue, paid a tribute to the philosopher. At the conclusion of the function, he formally requested the Mayor of Karachi to take charge of the statue.

A GANDHIAN SOUVENIR

In connection with the unveiling ceremony held at Karachi on Saturday last of the full length bronze statue of Mahatma Gandhi presented to the Karach Municipal Corporation by the Indian Merchants' Association of Karachi, the Association has published a souvenir of the occasion in the form of a brochure containing, besides illustrations of the statue and of the Mahatma, some of the striking tributes paid to him by well-known savants all over the world and also a number of quotations from Gandhi's writings elucidating his principal teachings

PUNJAB COMMUNAL HARMONY MOVEMENT

LAHORE, Sept. 14 (A.P.I.): Dr. Mohammad Alam, founder of the now defunct Anti-Communal League, has been appointed Director of the Communal Harmony Movement in the Punjab.

Announcing this, Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, Finance Minister, said that the resignation of the present Secretary, Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Chishti, had been accepted by the Punjab Government. The principles of which the movement had so far been conducted would remain unchanged.

MISS NAIDU GIVES EVIDENCE

Inquiry Into "Incidents" Of Hyderabad Villages

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 14. (A.P.I.): The enquiry commission, appointed by the Hyderabad Government to enquire into the recent incidents of alleged police excesses in Machreddipally and Aknoor villages under the chairmanship of Justice Ramchander Naik, commenced its work this evening and recorded the evidence of Miss Padmaja Naidu.

Miss Naidu stated that she learnt that Police and Revenue officials in Bidar District maltreated some women of the villages and added that she had not made any complaints against any individual.

The enquiry was open to public and 20 women representatives of various women's organisations were present. The women representatives were allowed to suggest questions to be put to women witnesses.

Muriel Lester At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Sept. 14. (A.P.I.): Miss Muriel Lester, Mahatma Gandhi's hostess in London, arrived in Peshawar list night accompanied by Miss Own. Both of them called on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan at the Sardaryab, Red Shirt training centre this morning. They were accompanied by Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, the Finance Minister and Mian Jaffar Shah, Chief Parliamentary Secretary. They may prolong their stay in Peshawar till the return of Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier N. W. F. P. who is on tour before leaving for Kabul on a short visit to Afghanistan.

SIX COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

LONDON, Sept. 15 (APA).—The British Government cracked down on ringleaders of the Communist-led 'Luxury Squatter'' movement last night, arresting six prominent members of the Communist party—one a woman—and charging them with "conspiring" to trespass.

The arrests quickly followed a Government statement deploring "violence and lawlessness" and urging city officials throughout Britain to guard against further property seizures.

Nine Communist Leaders Arrested In Barcelona

MADRID, Sept. 14 (Reuter).—The Barcelona police announce that they have unearthed a Communist political organisation and arrested nine of the leaders.

Styled "Unity Party" of all Spaniards in disagreement with the Franco regime, the organisation sought supporters among extremist Republicans, added the report.

616 MILES PER HOUR: NEW AIR SPEED RECORD

TANGMERE, (England) Sept. 14 (Reuter): The record-breaking flight of 616 miles per hour made by Group Capt. S. M. Donaldson in a Gloucester 'Meteor' jet plane on Saturday last, is officially claimed as the new world air speed record

LONDON, Sept. 15. (U.P.I.): It is reliably learnt that the appointment of a British High Commissioner in India will be made from 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's London residence, early next week It will be a semi-diplomatic appointment and a member of a high-ranking Foreign Office Diplomatic Corps will be chosen. He is expected to be a young man in his early forties.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR BRAZIL

Constituent Assembly Giving Final Touches

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 15 (Reuter): This week will be the most important in Brazil's political history, for it is expected that a new constitution will be promulgated on Wednesday when a National Holiday will be proclaimed. Final touches are now being given to the constitution which has been in the hands of the Constituent Assembly for the past seven months.

Basically, the new constitution has had as the objective the establishment of a democratic form of Government with bills to be approved by the Congress and the Senate before becoming law.

Once the constitution has been promulgated, the nation ceases to be governed by decree laws, which has been the case since 1937.

The constitution will provide for liberties of speech and freedom of religious and political beliefs with censorship only to be enforced when public morals are affected.

A strong thread of nationalism has been woven into the new pattern of Government as there is projected "staggered" nationalisation of foreign banks, insurance companies and public transport and utility corporations.

It is understood that all Cabinet have handed their resignations to President Dutra, who, once the new constitution is in force will form a Coalition Cabinet, bringing to his aid members of the Opposition Party (National Democratic Union) to occupy key positions.

The most discussed change is that of Octavio Mangabeira, leader of the National Democratic Union as Foreign Minister to replace Dr. Joro Nevas La Fontorua, who is now in Paris as chief Brazilian delegate at the Peace Conference, and who will visit London on Monday, September 16 as the guest of the British Government.

It is believed the Ministers of War, Navy and Air will remain unchanged.

CURFEW LIFTED IN TEL AVIV AND JAFFA

36 Jews Arrested After Terrorist Raids

JERUSALEM Sept. 14. (A.P.A.): The curfew in Tel Aviv and Jaffa was lifted at 6-30 a.m. (Local Time) today, it was officially announced.

There were no incidents during the night police officials said, but a few more persons were detained for questioning.

The Palestine police, today arrested 36 Jews, after yesterday's terrorist raids on banks in Jaffa and Tel Aviv, it was officially announced. Three of those rounded up were found to have gunshot wounds and four were carrying arms.

Jewish organisations in London have not yet abandoned all hopes of coming to the conferande at some stage and they are expected to explore further possibilities in private meetings tomorrow. Today being sabbath, no development from the Jewish side is expected.

PHYSICAL CULTURE COLLEGE FOR GUJARAT

Mavlankar's Appeal For Five Lakhs

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14 (API): Mr. G. V Mavlankar, President of the Central Legislative Assembly, has issued a public appeal for a fund of rupees five lakhs required by the Gujarat Vyayam Pracharak Mandal to open a College for Physical Culture. This is a nation-building work he states.

Training Volunteers For Congress Session

MEERUT, Sept, 14 (API): The Reception Committee office of the 54th session of the All-India Congress announces that training of the volunteers for the Congress session has begun in Deva Nagri Inter College and Sharma Memorial Grounds.

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on September 27 to elect office bearers and after this the 'ad hoc' Committee will dissolve.

Fantastic Story Of "Ghost Rocket"

SRINAGAR, Sept. 14. (A.P.I.): No one here takes seriously the fantastic story of a "ghost rocket" having been seen in the skies here on Wednesday.

According to an eye witness, soon after sunset that day a falling star attracted the attention of some owing to the brilliant light in which it disintegrated. I was a common enough phenomenon and there was nothing unusual about it.

Ratlam Firing Inquiry Begins

RATLAM, Sept. 14 (API).—The Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. M. Munshi appointed by the State to investigate into the police firing in Ratlam in July 18 commenced examination of witnesses today.

Prior to the commencement of the enquiry, Mr. Munshi and counsels of both the sides visited the place where the firing took place.

Dr. Kedarnath of Nagpur has been appointed to appear on behalf of the Shanti Sabha while Mr. Jayantilal Thakore of Ahmedabad will represent the State as the Darbar Advocate.

Cloth Scarcity In Bihar

PATNA, Sept. 14 (API): Bihar is faced with the problem of cloth scarcity and with the biggest festival of the year, "Pooja", drawing nearer, the scarcity is likely to be more acute.

For the last several months cloth supply to Bihar was falling short of the Provincial quota and it is stated that this month the Province received only a quarter of its allotted share.

The authorities are trying to secure additional quantities of cloth before the eve of the festival begins.

Village Self-Sufficiency Plan

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 14, (API). The Bombay Government, propose to appoint a committee with Mr. Manu Subedar as Chairman, with a view to bringing out a state of balanced economy in country side and make villages self-sufficient in respect of their essential requirements, it is learnt.

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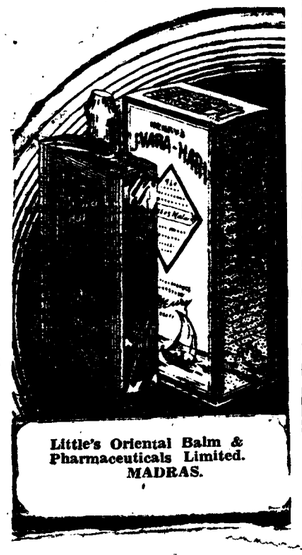

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 5, 2002.
Muslim: Savvad 19, 1365.
Parsi: Fervardin 13, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-26 a.m. Sunset: 6-41 p.m.
Hightide: 02-56, 14-51.
Lowtide: 08-40, 21-03.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: 3-40 p.m.

Today's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURORS.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP CHARITY SOCIAL: Members and their guests are invited to a charity Group Social at Green's Hotel today, from 6 to 9 p.m. It will be held in aid of Harijans and the Calcutta victims.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY. The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during August was 1,654 of whom 917 were males and 737 females.

I. M. Chamber's Telegram To Labour Minister

The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber in a telegram to the Minister for Labour, Government of Bombay, suggests that the Industrial Relations Bill which is now before the Legislative Assembly should be officially circulated for eliciting public opinion and further consideration of the measure in the legislature should await receipt of views and suggestions.

The Committee also requests that sufficient time should be allowed to interests consulted for expressing their view.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, Sept. 16.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Keep Fit 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 P. B. Devburman (Sitar) 8-45 R. K. Phatak 9-0 Laxmi Bai Jadhav.

12-0 p.m. Bahinon Ke Lie (H) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast (H) 5-0 P. B. Devburman (Sitar) 5-15 R. K. Phatak 5-30 K. Nagesh Rao 5-45 Unempoyment Problem by N. Master 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Sayam Sangeet 6-30 Hari Shankar Mishra (Vocal) 6-50 Ilahi Bakhsh 7-0 K. Nagesh Rao 7-15 P. B. Devburman (Sitar) 7-30 Laxmibai Jadhav 8-0 News (M) 8 15 News (G) 8-30 Vijali Niyantran Khardo: (Talk in Gujarati by P. M. Shah) 8-45 Reading from his works (by V. D. Ghate) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Books on My Shelf (Talk in English by Roy Hankins) 10-0 Hari Shankar Mishra (Vocal) 10-30 Laxmibai Jadhav.

MR. MASTER'S TALK: Mr. Nagindas Master will broadcast a talk in Gujarati on 'The unemployment problem and employment exchanges' today (Monday), at 5-45 p.m.

Indian Team Manager's Impressions Of Tour

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuter): The manager of the Indan touring team, Pankaj Gupta, will broadcast his impressions of the tour in the Eastern Service of the BBC on Tuesday (September 17) from 4-15 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. G.M.T. (9-45 p.m. to 10 I.S.T.)

BHARATIYA ITIHAS PARISAD

One Volume Of The History Published

Shri Gadadhar Prasad Ambastha, Assistant Secretary, Bharatiya Itihas Parisad, Patna, writes:—

One out of the 20 volumes of A New History of the Indian People projected by the Bharatiya Itihas Parisad has been published. It covers the Vakataka-Gupta age (Circa 200 A. D. to 550 A. D.) and is edited by Dr. Ramesh Chandra Majumdar and Dr Anant Sadashiva Altekar. The book on behalf of the Parisad has been published by Messrs. Motilal Banarsi Dass of Lahore and may be had from them. The Hindi edition of this volume is also under preparation and is likely to come out within the next few months. Another volume of the history which comprises the Mauryan period is in the Press and is expected to be out shortly. The work on a few more volumes is also on progress. It may be remembered that the Scheme was drawn in 1939-40 and the work on seven volumes started in 1941. But owing to the disturbed condition of the country for a number of years its progress was hampered. But now arrangement is being made to reorganise and speed up the work so that there may be a regular publication of the volumes of the history.

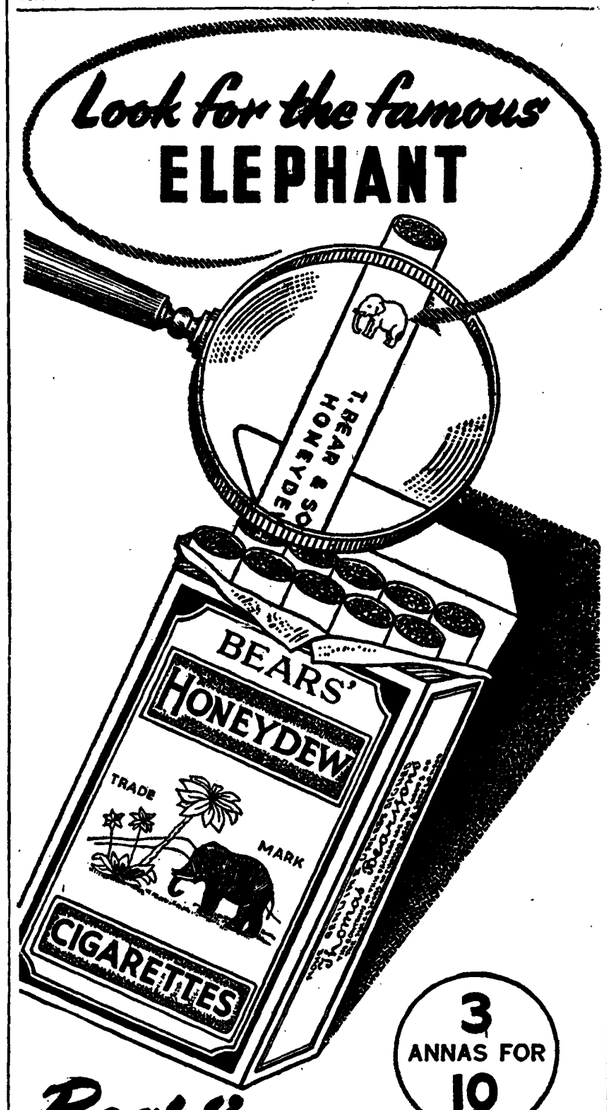
Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners

The Government of Bombay has announced that those Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners whose names have been enlisted in the "list of persons in practice on the 10th March 1938" under section 18 of the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act, 1938, will be allowed to undergo training in the technique of inoculation at the nearest dispensary in charge of an officer of the Subordinate Medical Service or the Bombay Medical Service. No fees will be charged for training at the dispensaries

These Homoeopathic Practitioners will be required to perform at least 300-500 inoculations under the direct supervision of a qualified medical officer, before they are asked to do such work independently. Their appointments as inoculators will take effect from the date they are put under direct supervision of a qualified medical officer.

Textile Commissioner's Warning To Buyers

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India desires to warn all those buyers to whom Delivery Orders have been issued by his Office up to September 13, 1946, for purchases of cloth from the Bombay quota-holders, that if purchases are not completed within the next seven days, viz, the 21st of September 1946, these Delivery Orders will be cancelled and the buyers' names reported to the Provincial Governments to remove them from the list of their buyers.



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For information leading to recovery of Prem Prakash Asthana B. Sc. of Roorkee Engineering College, age 22 yrs. ht. 5'4", sallow complexion thin build, scar below, rt. eye missing from Shahjahanpur since 2-8-44 Please also search in Army and Engineering units, Sadhus.

In anxiety, agony for you, I brother seriously ill, mother getting blind collapsing. Have your own way but come or communicate immediately at least for my sake. Worry nothing.

S. N ASTHANA, Dy. Collector, Muzaffarnagar.

Burma Faced With

COUNTRY-WIDE GOVT. SERVANTS' STRIKE

RANGOON, Sept. 15, (A. P. A.): Burma is faced with a country-wide general strike of all Government Departments within the next forty-eight hours.

It is understood that the recently announced increased Dearness Allowances to Government servants have not been received with any great satisfaction by the Government employees.

If it takes place, the general strike would paralyse the country's entire communication system, including land, river, rail, postal and telegraph.

The whole issue now depends on the result of a meeting, which is to take place on Monday between the Cost of Living Board and delegates of the seven Service Unions who are expected to put forward their recommendations and proposals.

JAMNADAS MEHTA ON HIS MISSION TO U. K.

Says Britain Must Treat India As Nation, Not Conglomeration Of Communities

BOMBAY, Sept. 15 (API): "Whether India will remain in the British Commonwealth or become a wholly independent country will depend on the conduct of the British Government whether they treat India as a nation or as a collection of divided groups". Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, former Government of India's Representative in Burma, made this observation on the eve of his departure by air to Karachi 'en route' to United Kingdom on a political mission, in an interview to the "Associated Press of India"

"My political mission does not consist in having a raging and tearing campaign against any party or group", Mr. Mehta said. "It is to inform the British public, particularly, eminent publicists and politicians, that the solution of the Indian deadlock which the British people now obviously seem to desire and the advent of freedom cannot materialise on the basis of treating India as a conglomeration of communities, and that the British Government should not take up a self-righteous attitude of detachment from the realities of Indian politics of which they were and have always been a principal factor".

VISIT TO AMERICA

Mr. Mehta, it is understood, has been in touch with a number of leading British politicians, friends of India in that country and high officials He proposes to stay in the United Kingdom for six weeks. From London he will write to his American friends and spend about four weeks in that continent. Mr. Mehta will visit California, China, Indo-China and Burma on his return trip to India.

CONTROL ON ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES TO CONTINUE

BOMBAY, Sept. 14. (A.P.I.): In view of the unsatisfactory supply position of certain essential commodities such as cattle-feed, charcoal and firewood, the Provincial Government has published a Bill to continue control on these commodities and cattle on the expiry of control on these commodities from Sept. 30

The statement of objects and reasons says that the Central Government propose to enact legislation which will continue such of the existing orders as relate to foodstuffs, cotton and woollen textiles, paper, petroleum and other commodities. In respect of such items as cattle-feed, charcoal and firewood, control by the Provincial Government as hitherto is still essential as the supply position of these articles is still unsatisfactory.

The Bill has been framed for the purpose of continuing control on the production, supply and distribution of cattle and essential commodities such as charcoal, drugs, firewood, milk and ready-made clothing of all kinds.

Sir "C.P.'s" Talks With Bhopal

BHOPAL, Sept 15 (API): Mr. C P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore and member of the States Negotiating Committee, who arrived here from Delhi yesterday, left for Travancore after conferring with the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

Negotiating Committee

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15. (A.P.I.): Mir Maqbool Mahmood, Secretary to the Chamber of Princes, in a statement says that the list of members of the Negotiating Committee published in certain papers today is not authoritative and is inaccurate. An official communication will be issued in due course.

FARM PLOTS FOR "DEMOBBED" MEN

Encouraging Co-operative Agriculture With Full Occupancy Rights

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15, (A. P. I.): To promote the welfare of demobilised service personnel and to improve the agricultural economy of India, land colonisation societies are to be set up in the various Indian Provinces. At present, the Government is reclaiming areas of land on which colonies will be established to be worked by ex-servicemen on co-operative lines.

The scheme will also serve to disseminate knowledge of the latest improvements in agriculture. Members will be encouraged to take up work which will prosper the community and they will be encouraged in thrift, self-help and co-operation among themselves.

The co-operative society and not the individual will own the land but the individual will have full occupancy rights in his holding so long as he cultivates it for a period exceeding three years. Should he fail to do this he will automatically cease to be a member and his holding will be allotted to a fresh member.

Membership of a Society will be confined to ex-servicemen who are members of the province in which the colony is situated. He must own no other land and must have been employed in agriculture before the war as well as having attended an agricultural course while he was in the services. He must be willing to settle on the land to work on it as a member of a co-operative colonisation society.

To help tenants pay the cost or settling on the land, special grants are being made by the Central and Provincial Governments and the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund. Each settler will have to pay Rs. 500 for a capital share. Many tenants, it is appreciated, will not be able to pay all this money at once but if they are prepared to purchase one Rs. 50 share a loan will be sanctioned to cover the balance which will be paid back over a period of years at small interest.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMARS

Forecast till Tuesday morning:—Rainfall will be local and light to moderate in the north Konkanpatti and south Gujarat. Scattered light rain will also occur in the south Konkanpatti, the Bombay Karnatak, Mawal, the Deccan, Khandesh and the Marathawada.

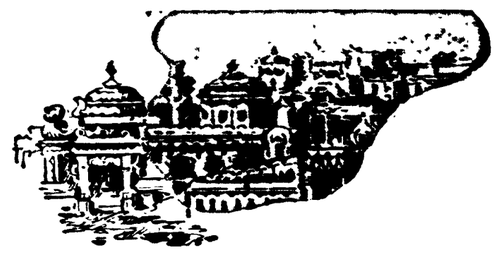
Outlook for further 2 days:—The monsoon will be active over Konkan and south Gujarat.

SIR "C. P." IN CITY.

BOMBAY, SUNDAY: Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, arrived here today by a special plane from Bhopal. He is expected to leave for Trivandrum on Thursday, September 19.

KHIZR IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, Sept. 15, (A. P. I.): The Premier of the Punjab, Malik Sir Khiz-Hayat Khan Tiwana, arrived here from Bombay today.



A DEAD CITY BECAUSE OF A *Beauty!*

The shadowy beauty of Queen Padmini set fire to the imagination of Emperor Alauddin. And history relates how Chitor was laid waste by that great warrior-monarch in his frantic efforts to catch at the reality. Lotus-petalled beauty can be yours through the grace of BASANT MALATI.

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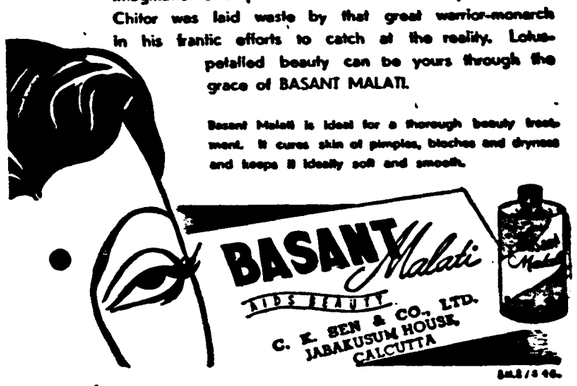

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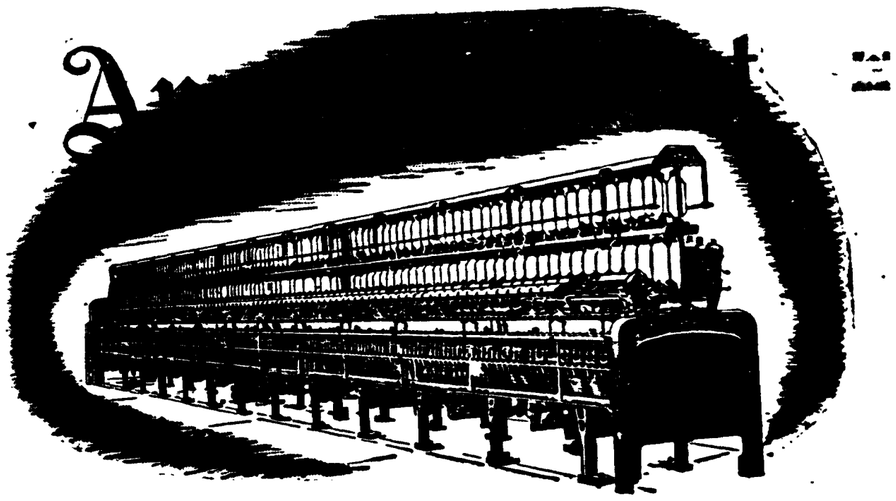

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 15, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st June, 1946, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 15th September, 1946:

Ahmedabad 89 75 0 26.7 0, Allahabad 92 78 0 34.0 plus 1.9, Bangalore 82 65 0 15.7 plus 0.5, Baroda 88 78 0 39.6 nil, Belgaum 77 61 0 48.3 plus 11.1, Bhopal 78 70 T 46.3 plus 3.5, Bhuj 90 75 0 12.9 plus 1.1, BOMBAY 86 75 T 69.0 plus 5.9 Calcutta 94 80 T 4.3 nil, Calicut 85 74 T 118.1 plus 31.1, Delhi 95 76 2.5 24.4 plus 4.3, Hyderabad (Dn) 87 70 0 15.3 minus 4.1, Hyderabad (Sd) nil, Indore 78 68 0.1 46.4 plus 17.3, Karachi 88 80 0 3.9 minus 2.0, Mahabaleshwar 66 59 T 286.2 plus 45.7, Mangalore 84 72 0 152.6 plus 46.9, Poona 83 65 0 20.6 plus 3.6, Rajkot 86 71 0 22.4 plus 1.2, Sholapur 88 65 0 25.5 plus 8.1, Simla 68 57 0.5 37.3 minus 6.1, Srinagar 91 51 0 4.6 minus 2.3, Surat 85 77 T 59.3 plus 22.6.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the ocean of of truth lay all undiscovered before me.

—Newton.

The Bombay Chronicle

DRASTIC BUT INEVITABLE

The abnormal disturbances in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places in the province demand that special measures need to be adopted by Government to maintain law and order. The police may be presumed to be discharging their responsibilities satisfactorily, though obviously it is not possible for them to be present in numbers anywhere and everywhere the "goondas" choose to start their nefarious practices. No prima facie case has been made out to support the charge that the police are discriminating deliberately in favour of one community and against another or for an enquiry only about this charge. But as soon as the disturbances in Bombay and Ahmedabad have completely ended a comprehensive enquiry may well be instituted into the general and immediate causes that led to these disturbances and the adequacy and propriety of the measures adopted by the Government and other matters germane to these main terms of reference. No good purpose will be served by the hush-hush tactics out of a fear that the raking up of ended disputes might only aggravate communal bitterness but which only encouraged the "goondas" to believe that their ways would not be completely exposed by any inquiry.

One of reasons why the police are not yet able to stop disturbances promptly is their inadequate powers in dealing with suspects or undesirables. That is why the Bombay Government has introduced in the Assembly a Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act so as to confer more powers on the police officials and magistrates in certain contingencies. On the application of the Act to any part of the province district magistrates or subdivisional magistrates would have power to extern people who are regarded as dangerous for the peace of society. Powers are also given to those officers to extern from the province persons with previous convictions and those who are not residents of a particular district or of the province. The Bill also empowers Government to declare a state of emergency in any district when the peace is threatened. It also provides for enhanced punishment for breach of orders such as the carrying of weapons during disturbances. Hitherto these were punishable by fines and it is now proposed to inflict sentences of imprisonment also. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, who moved the Bill, admitted that it gave wide powers to district authorities. But he contended that the present abnormal conditions demanded special measures. Government, he pleaded, had no power to deal with unsocial elements barring those given to them by the Defence of India Rules, which would expire at the end of the month. In fact, as was later pointed out by Mr. B. M. Gupte in answer to certain critics of the Bill, it is not true to say that the bill is a re-enactment of the Defence of India Rules. The bill he said, was modelled more after the Criminal Procedure Code than Section 26 or 129 of the D.I.R. One fundamental difference was that this bill, unlike the D.I.R., did not completely bar recourse to judicial courts, not to speak of an appeal to the Provincial Government.

The critics of the Bill including Mr. Dange, representatives of the Muslim League and Mr. Chakranarayan roundly condemned it as an encroachment on the civil liberties of the people. And Mr. Gupte agreed that upto a point the Congress benches shared the viewpoint of the Opposition. The Bill, however, touches only the "goondas" and contains sufficient safeguards against its misuse. It may not end communal riots but it will help to mitigate the ferocity of the "goondas" of all communities. It may be capable of being misused. The best law in the world may be misused. But the courts or Government will not fail to safeguard the liberties of the innocent. The Bill may be given a trial and may be improved by the Legislature. To begin with it should be made operative for only six months or at the most a year after which period it may be reviewed by the Legislature in the light of experience about its working. We suggest this course because, frankly, we fully share the Home Minister's distress that such a drastic measure should be necessary. We strongly feel that a popular Government should restrict the civil liberties of the people as little as possible and should rely more and more on constructive and ameliorative measures for weaning misguided people away from mischief. But we realize that we are passing through abnormal times and it behoves the public to support the Government in all steps it deems necessary to take to prevent breach of peace and otherwise co-operate with the authorities in every legitimate way in maintaining law and order, exposing at the same time its misuse against innocent persons.

Tenancy Bill

The Bombay Tenancy Amendment Bill, which passed its third reading in the Assembly last week without a dissentient vote, is a great ameliorative measure which is destined to be a boon to millions of tenants. Its main feature is to fix the maximum rent to be paid to the landlord at one-third of the crop value. The landlords contended that the maximum was too low and the tenants that it was too high. Dispassionately considered, it is a fair proportion in most cases; and if it errs it errs on the side of the poorer and weaker party that has long needed protection, in the absence of which agriculture in the country has sadly suffered. Asked what was the basis for the proportion Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, justly replied that Government considered that the cultivator should get sufficient return for his labour. It is wrong to object that the proportion is too rigid, as being uniform for all lands. It may be noted from the objecting landlords' point of view that the better land would have a larger crop and would bring him a higher rent. Where the land is inferior, the rent is necessarily small comparatively, but so is the return for the tenant, whose need, however, is much the greater.

Naturally, the Bill was subjected to much unwarranted criticism by landlords, big and small. They evidently took a self-interested view but Government has to safeguard the interests of the poor and the many. The passage of the Bill without a dissentient vote is due not only to its inherent justice but also to the Revenue Minister's splendid advocacy of the measure and his determination to stand by the millions of poor and unprotected tillers of the soil.

Frankly Speaking

Wishful Thinking

Some British optimists seem to have been indulging intensively in wishful thinking. And the result they have produced, according to an Associated Press of America report, is that "at the end of the first week of Indo-British talks on Palestine they hoped for a compromise between the Arabs and the British on the partition of Palestine." They expect Egypt to sell the Palestine Arabs in return for a speedy withdrawal of British troops from Egypt! Only those optimists can congratulate themselves on possessing a mentality which does such insulting injustice to the honour and even commonsense of Egyptian Arabs. The fact of the matter is that Egypt's representatives and, indeed, all the Arab delegates to the London Conference have unanimously and categorically rejected the British proposals. They will not accept anything which compromises Arab rights to Palestine. They have accepted, for the sake of a peaceful solution, the British White Paper with its inherent injustices. That is the farthest they can possibly go.

Arab Counter-Challenge

Nor have they run away from the reported challenge of Mr. Ernest Bevin to offer alternative proposals. They have offered them. They propose concretely that if the leaders of victory over Nazism and anti-Semitism in Europe cannot secure and ensure for the unfortunate Jews of Europe safety and security in the European countries concerned, then every nation, especially the United States and the British Commonwealth, should share in the solution of the Jewish problem according to its capacity. And they particularly mention the ability of the United States to absorb half-a-million Jews. It is a challenge to America and Britain on behalf of that small Arab country which has already contributed infinitely more than its share. As to the demands on Palestine here is how the issue has been succinctly put by Major-General Spears, who knows the Arab world and who is a Conservative though his views will not be exactly to the liking of Mr. Winston Churchill. "As a general principle", Major General Spears points out, "the Zoinists demand in the name of democracy imposition of a minority on a majority by force of arms and then plan, by immigration, to set up a Jewish state —and that isn't what we fought the war for. It's a very long way from the Atlantic Charter which proclaims the rights of people to their own countries." It must be beyond the comprehension of any honourable man how friends of Zionism in America and Britain can square their attitude with honest principles of justice and democracy.

An Amusing Anti-Climax

Mr. Henry Wallace's exaggerated outspokenness, and President Truman's fumbling have at least served to provide some temporary amusement to the world. It must be said that Mr. Wallace overdid his condemnation of British policy. That British foreign policy in the Near East is based on British imperial self-interest is a matter on which there need be no two opinions. But the suggestion is very much open to controversy, that there is no difference between the old Tory objectives, methods and ideology and those of the Labour Government. Moreover, the Soviet Union and even the United States are not altogether free from power politics and self-interest. Mr. Truman, however, added to the sensation by approving Mr. Wallace's idealistic outburst. And then realised what he had done. The result is an anti-climax. The fact behind all this American pointer is the next elections. There is an undeclared struggle for support between Democrats and Republicans, between Republicans and Republicans and—between Democrats and Democrats.

Interim Government's Success

The Interim Government has not been long in office but its actions and achievements already mark a very gratifying change from the past. One of the first acts of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been to stop the bombing of "recalcitrant" tribesmen. This provides the initial preliminary to that human and democratic approach to the problem of tribesmen which Pandit Nehru and the Congress have demanded so long and so unequivocally without, of course evoking any response from a Government of India saturated with British imperial and bureaucratic prestige. We are confident that Pandit Nehru will soon convert the present hostility of tribesmen into loyal friendship and goodwill and win by democratic methods the peace that Britishers could not win by force of artillery and aeroplane. Another achievement is the successful intervention on behalf of Mr. Doshi and other members of the Netaji Fund Committee the cases against whom have been withdrawn by the Burma Government. This, incidentally, shows a tendency on the part of the new Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, towards a departure from the policy of Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith. But Sir Hubert will have to go a long way yet to undo the mischief of his predecessors and win over the Burmese, who now are in no mood to compromise with their independence for the sake of British Imperialism and British Big business.

All About Sales Tax

The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946 became law on the 8th March 1946. The liability to pay the tax commences on 1st October, 1946. In a Note separately published by the Government the main provisions of the Act and the Rules have been summarised for the use of dealers. But the general public no less than the trade—the consumer no less than the dealer—is interested in the Sales Tax. The present pamphlet is meant for those who seek to know, in a simple non-technical language, something about the Sales Tax and how it affects them. The questions they ask are somewhat as follows:

Why a new tax at all?
Need it have been the Sales Tax?
What exactly is the Bombay Sales Tax?
Is it leviable on all goods?
What are its other main features?
How is it assessed?
How is it collected?
Is it true that the Sales Tax involves a great deal of harassment to the dealer? and lastly,
How does it affect the consumer?

WHY A NEW TAX?

This question has been answered in various Press Notes issued by the Government. Briefly:

(i) During the current year (1946-47), an additional revenue expenditure of the order of about Rs. 5½ crores, which is not provided for in the budget, has been voted by the Assembly. Some of this additional expenditure, but not all, will be covered by increased receipts from existing sources of revenue. The uncovered balance, which is not likely to be less than Rs. 2 crores, has if possible to be met by revenue from new sources. Receipts from the Sales Tax will be confined to one quarter only during the current year and are expected to amount to about Rs. 40 lakhs.

(ii) Out of the various items making up the additional expenditure of Rs. 5½ crores, referred to above, two may be mentioned by way of example:

(a) Rs. 1½ crores for the subsidised distribution of foodstuffs and milk in the scarcity areas of the Province: and

(b) Rs. 80 lakhs for Education, about half of this being for the purpose of meeting the additional expenditure on the higher rates of dearness allowance some time ago sanctioned to Primary School Teachers.

(iii) The considerations mentioned above are what may be called short-term. There are also long-term reasons for a new tax. The Post-war Reconstruction and Development Programme of the Government is not likely to cost less than Rs. 60 crores during a period of 5 years, and involves recurring annual expenditure of not less than Rs. 2½ crores on the maintenance of various schemes and of Re. 1 crore for the repayment of money expected to be borrowed for the execution of certain schemes. The Post-war Reconstruction Fund built up in this Province is today Rs. 12½ crores, and the subvention expected from the Central Government is Rs. 17½ crores. These together make up only half the minimum total cost of a 5-year programme. There is thus a large gap to be covered. Moreover, the recurring expenditure which, as stated above, is not likely to be less than Rs. 2½ crores, will have to be financed from recurring sources of revenue.

(iv) The figures just given pertain to a 5-year period, but a programme of Reconstruction will last much beyond that period. A comprehensive programme of compulsory Primary Education, for example, spread over a period of 10 to 12 years, is expected to cost, eventually not less than Rs. 6 crores over the existing level of annual expenditure.

(v) There is also the prospect of foregoing certain existing sources of revenue, e.g., on account of Prohibition. In this connection it need only be mentioned that the province at present derives a revenue of Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 9 crores annually from Excise.

WHY THE SALES TAX?

Of the new sources of revenue still open to this province, within the framework of the existing Constitution Act, the Sales Tax is easily the most important. The Bombay Sales Tax is expected to bring in between Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 2½ crores annually to the Provincial exchequer. Several other provinces have already imposed this measure of taxation. The first Congress Ministry of Madras introduced it in that province and the measure has been in operation there for seven years. Madras at present derives an annual revenue of about five crores from the Sales Tax. The Punjab, and then Bengal and Bihar have followed the lead given by Madras and have adopted one or another system of Sales Tax. The system adopted by Bengal and Bihar is also the basis of the Bombay Sales Tax Act. Various alternative possibilities were carefully examined. It was considered, for example, whether it would be more appropriate to levy the tax at the first stage of sale so that the persons from whom it would be collected would be producers, manufacturers, importers and wholesalers. For several reasons, including the legal one that a tax of this type might conflict with the powers of the Central Government, this particular alternative was rejected. It was also examined whether a system of licence fees might not be adopted. But it was found that the total revenue from any such system would be relatively inconsiderable. A tax at all stages, as in Madras, could really have been adopted and would incidentally have brought in much larger revenue than the present scheme, one of the main principles of which is the avoidance, as far as possible, of a multiple Sales tax. With this principle, viz., of not levying the Sales Tax several times over on the same commodity, the Government was in agreement. Along with the principle was accepted a system devised for the implementing of the principle, viz., the system of registration.

WHAT EXACTLY IS THE BOMBAY SALES TAX?

The Bombay Sales Tax is a tax on the sales of goods. Broadly speaking, goods include all kinds of movable property. They do not, however, include actionable claims, stocks, shares and securities. They do not also, of course, include services as distinguished from goods. The tax is levied on the turnover of the sales of goods. But it is not on all goods or from all dealers that the tax is levied. Exempted goods are dealt with in a later paragraph. As for dealers, it is only those who are registered that are asked to pay the tax. Broadly speaking, only those dealers are asked to register themselves as have an annual turnover of more than Rs. 10,000. A "dealer" is defined in the Act as any person who carries on the business of selling or supplying goods in the Province of Bombay, whether for a commission, remuneration or otherwise, and includes any society, club or association which sells or supplies goods to its members.

IS IT LEVIABLE ON ALL GOODS?

As already indicated there are several goods which are exempted from the scope of the tax.

The main principle which has guided the Government, in deciding what goods should be exempted and what need not, is this: that all those items should be exempted which enter largely into the cost of living of the poor; and that, in particular, foodstuffs of various kinds should not be made any costlier than they are. Accordingly, all cereals and pulses, flour and bread, gur, sugar and molasses, salt, pepper, tamarind, chillies and curds, and the edible oils curds, and the edible oils from safflower and sesamum are all exempted under the Act.

The next group of exemptions granted in pursuance of this principle relates to clothing. Cheap cloth of specified varieties and rates is exempted, so also are the cheaper varieties of woollen kamblic. In this context may also be mentioned (though another consideration as well enters here, namely, the policy of encouraging cottage industries) the exemption which Government has decided to make in favour of cloth woven on handlooms, exclusively out of mill or handspun cotton yarn.

Kerosene, firewood and charcoal are no less important for the poor than items of food. These three are, therefore, exempted.

Exemptions devised in the interests of the cultivator are: fertilizers and manures including oil-cakes; cattle-feeds including fodder, cotton-seed and other concentrates; and agricultural implements worked and operated exclusively by human or animal agency.

A variety of school requirements has also been exempted. These include text-books approved by the Director of Public Instruction, exercise and drawing books sold by educational institutions, and the following articles when sold to bona fide students and educational institutions, slates and slate pencils; chalk-sticks and crayons; and footrules.

Other exemptions include articles which already bear an appreciable tax, Central or Provincial: tobacco, matches, goods on which a provincial excise duty is levied, electrical energy and motor spirit.

WHAT ARE ITS OTHER MAIN FEATURES?

Apart from the exemptions just mentioned, which are very much more liberal than those sanctioned by any other provincial Government in India in connection with its scheme of Sales Tax, the main feature of the Bombay Tax, and one on which it differs from the Madras system, is the operation of the tax at only one stage of the several sale transactions between producer (or manufacturer), wholesaler, retailer and buyer. That stage is the final one when the goods pass from the registered dealer to the virtual consumer. Intermediate registered dealers, through whom the goods may pass, are allowed to deduct from their turnover amounts representing the value of the goods they have sold to other registered dealers for the purposes of resale by the latter.

The same principles applies when the sale by one registered dealer to another is for the purpose of the execution of a contract, or for manufacture of goods, by the latter.

Another important feature of the tax is that all sales for export, that is to say the sales of goods despatched outside the province of Bombay are wholly excluded. This provision safeguards the interests of the export trade of the province.

HOW IS IT ASSESSED?

The tax is assessed at half an anna in the rupee on "taxable turnover". It follows from what has already been stated that taxable turnover does not include the sale prices of articles which have been exempted by the Government or are sold by one registered dealer to another for the purposes of resale, etc. or are exported outside the province. There are also other items which are allowed to be deducted from the gross turnover in arriving at the net turnover on which the tax is assessed. These items are the cost of freight, delivery or installation of the goods, if the cost is separately charged; the usual cash discount permitted in the trade, provided such discount is separately shown; and certain specified percentages of the total amount received for the execution of a contract (such percentages representing services as distinguished from goods). On the amount of turnover arrived at after the deduction of these different items, a further deduction of 3 per cent is allowed in order to eliminate that part of the dealer's turnover which is due to the inclusion of the sales tax itself in his sale price.

HOW IS IT COLLECTED?

The tax is administered by the Sales Tax Department, with the Commissioner of Sales Tax at its head, but the collection of the tax is not effected directly by the Department. Before submitting the prescribed returns to the Department, the dealer has to pay to the local treasury or sub-treasury the amount of tax payable by him on the taxable turnover shown in the return, and must attach to his return a copy of the chalan or receipt.

IS IT TRUE THAT SALES TAX INVOLVES A GREAT DEAL OF HARASSMENT?

Several alterations have been made by the Government in the draft rules originally published, in order that all avoidable hardship and harassment might be eliminated. Such hardship and harassment have been most feared in respect of the maintenance of accounts, and submission of returns and the powers of inspection, search, etc., vested in the Sales Tax authorities. It has been decided that only in those rare cases where accounts are unintelligible or deliberately confused will they be required to be kept in a particular form; and it has further been decided to ensure by executive instructions that only a simple and uniform mode of accounts is prescribed in such cases. Returns cannot be called for, under the altered rules, over an indefinitely long period. They can only be called for in respect of a period which precedes the date of notice by not more than eighteen months. The returns will be quarterly, but the Government has already given the assurance that a half-yearly or even a yearly interval will be prescribed should that prove desirable and feasible. The draft provisions under which the Sales Tax Inspectors would have been empowered to record the evidence of dealers or agents have been deleted. Further, no authority below the rank of a Sales Tax Officer will have the power to call for the production of accounts or the power of entry for the purpose of inspection of documents. The powers of seizure and search will be confined to even higher officers, viz., Assistant Commissioners and above, and the power to sanction prosecutions will rest only with the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner.

HOW DOES THIS TAX AFFECT THE CONSUMER?

As already stated, the poorer consumer should hardly be affected, since all such articles as figure largely in his domestic budget have been exempted.

The Act or the Rules framed under it do not prescribe that the tax payable by the dealer should be charged separately to each customer; nor does the Act or the Rules prevent him from doing so. Whether the tax should be so charged or not, or whether the prices of articles should be increased to provide for payment of the tax, and if so, to what extent the tax should be borne by the dealer and to what extent by the customer will depend on the circumstances of the market in respect of each particular commodity. On low-priced article, for example, the trader would probably not find it worthwhile to recoup the tax by increasing the sale price. In some cases, sale prices may be subject to ceilings prescribed by statute or rule e.g., control prices laid down under the Defence of India Rules. In the case of such articles, the Government of India have notified that the price charged may exceed the prescribed maximum price by an amount equal to the sales tax provided the tax is shown separately.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Interim Govt. And Palestine

Sir,—I completely agree to the remarks made in the notes under "Frankly Speaking" of your paper dated 7/9/46. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has so many times in his public utterances taken up the cause of downtrodden millions of Asia and has been credited to have sympathy for the persecuted Arabs of Palestine. Now that he is the first Premier of India, is it not time for him to translate his aspirations into real actions by officially taking up the Arab cause with the British Foreign Minister Mr. Bevin. Musalmans of Asia in general and of India in particular will be eagerly looking forward to have a proof of his sincerity.

ZINUDDIN A. DALAL.

Sikh Unity

Sir,—Sometimes it is instructive to see how things are managed by Sikhs among themselves. In the Panthic Board Master Tara Singh had his majority, and ordinarily could have got things going in his own way. At least he could have been elected President of the Board. But in order to win the good-will of the minority, he chose to help Col. Niranjan Singh Gill in being elected President. He was convinced, along with the others of his following, that it was wrong to enter the Interim Government or the Constituent Assembly; but to let the minority try their method of co-operation with the Congress he withdrew his opposition and allowed them to have their way.

Another instance of the same accommodation among Sikhs has occurred more recently. On S. Baldev Singh becoming Defence Member of the Central Government, his place in the Provincial Government became vacant. As required by new developments, there would be two Sikh Ministers instead of one. They had to be chosen from among the Sikh members of the Punjab Assembly, and a meeting of the Panthic party was held for that purpose at Simla on August 30. It was decided unanimously that one of the Ministers should be an agriculturist and the other a non-agriculturist. The latter was left to be chosen on the return of the Premier from Europe, and the one belonging to the agricultural class was to be decided upon in the adjourned meeting of 2nd September. There being much controversy about the comparative merits of the candidates, the decision was left in the hands of an arbitrator, who after due deliberation gave the award in favour of Gyani Kartar Singh. Gyani Kartar Singh, who is a great power in the community and who is looked upon as the brain of the Akali party, was going to be accepted by the whole group, when to the surprise of all Gyanji stood up with folded hands and said: "I thank you all for putting so much trust in me, but I cannot accept the position. I had agreed to contest the place in a party spirit, but now that we have heard the appeal of Master Tara Singh to abandon all partisanship and work as a united people, I think it will not be in the interest of the whole Panth if I accept the ministership. I therefore, give up my claim and request the meeting to give this honour to someone else. He was asked to suggest any other man who enjoyed his confidence. He readily gave the name of S Swarn Singh, who belonged to the opposite camp and from whom he had differed most. It was in this way that the new Sikh Minister was chosen to succeed S Baldev Singh.

TEJA SINGH
(Principal)

KHALSA COLLEGE,
MATUNGA.

Problem Of Deserters

Sir,—I recently received a letter from a prisoner in the Lahore Central jail inviting my attention to the fact that h is undergoing a 20 year sentence for the offenc of having deserted the army. This is the case of a man who lost his two brothers in the military service. The poor fellow is one of the numerous soldiers who ran away from the Burma front, when the British Indian Army was no longer an integrated force. There are many others who deserted the army at other places and for other reasons. To my knowledge as many as 15 hundred of them are serving long term sentences in Lahore Central jail alone. The figure for the whole of India, I am sure, will run into several thousands.

Now desertion is not always the result of disloyalty and even disloyalty may have many redeeming features which deserve fullest consideration. Instead of consigning a whole class of men to long term imprisonment, these men most of whom were at worst mere victims of circumstances should be helped back to their normal life. Given a chance there is every reason to hope that they will prove as good citizens as if not better than the average among us.

In this connection the following letter from Mr. J. Turner of Birmingham published in a recent issue of the "News of the World" London will be read with interest:—

"I read that there are over 20,000 deserter from the Forces. As a working ex-serviceman myself. I would suggest that the time has come to let bygones. We are supposed to be short of labour in the mines on the farms, and in the factories. Why not give all those men some status again and the chance to prove their worth."

We in India may not be short of labour like England. All the same it is nothing short of criminal folly to allow thousands of men to languish in prison while they could with advantage be used for the service of the Society. In our numerous schemes of many sided reconstruction there should be enough scope for all human energy to be utilised to some good purpose.

Besides those rotting in jails, there are thousands of others who find themselves stranded owing to the I.N.A. episode, while those of their colleagues who chose to remain "Loyal" are reaping rewards by way of promotion, etc. I sincerely hope that our National Government who can fully rely upon the co-operation of the several popular Provincial Governments will give its earnest attention to all the aspects of this problem of deserters.

DESHBANDHU GUPTA.

Cotton Export

Sir,—Controls when improperly applied are directly productive of ugly black markets. Instances are many and numerous to need citing. The cotton export trade now stands threatened by such a misapplication if the reported move set afoot by small coterie of cotton firms in the city to monopolise the cotton export materialises. It has become a grave concern for the cotton shippers in general and newly established exporters in particular, as to their future business and it is time that every attempt is made to root out such a mischievous and selfish move in order that normal and healthier trade conditions may prevail in the interest of all concerned.

Raw cotton export was free from control for the past many years with the total suspension of the trade during the late war. Even after the war it became free trade again and many enterprising shippers did a substantial turnover during the year 1945/46. It was only during last April the Government of India banned export of raw cotton and introduced licensing system all expiring on the 30th August. A rumour is current that for the next allotment the authorities intend to fix up certain quota for export and each shipper is to get licence in proportion to his past shipments.

It is at this juncture a small group of firms awoke from their slumber to assert their ilconceived claim as old shippers of prewar years with a demand that quota should be granted on basis of export statistics of the years 1937/39 and they are entitled to a major share thereof as a compensation to their heavy loss sustained during the war time. This is an attempt to deprive the present shippers of their legitimate quota rights and to corner them for their own use.

The general belief is that the authorities have their considered their case leniently and propose reserving them 75 p. c. of the entire quota and the balance for distribution to sundry shippers according to the "merits" of their applications. If this is so, it will be a calamity of the first magnitude to the present exporters and far-reaching and very distressing consequences are bound to arise as a result of this folly and will be nothing short of an unholy alliance between the authorities and a few interested and influential exporters. This bungling should be resisted tooth and nail and the present shippers should rise to a man and fight the issue to the bitter end.

To say that those "old shippers" claim quota to compensate their war time loss is absurd. There could not be such a loss when they were not functioning at all. The fact was that they merely remained idle. On the other hand, it was the smaller shippers who suffered most and who are now struggling hard for their very existence and as such deserves every sympathy from one and all.

The most amazing idea is the fixing of 1937/39 as basic years to determine the quota ratio. Why this particular period; why not, say, 1914 or still earlier when there was only a small number of exporters? If the declared policy of the Government of India is to curtail cotton shipments as much as possible, then such a basic year should have been selected.

In 1946 those less than 10 old exporters shipped about 25p.c. and new shippers numbering over hundred shipped 75p.c. of the total export so far. Therefore, to be impartial and looking to the interests of the majority of them, is it not fair to fix 1945/46 as basic year?

The idea of grouping one set of shippers as "old shippers" and another as new "shippers" is in itself ridiculous in so far as th cotton export trade is concerned which was free even after the war and everybody was doing his export business according to his capacities and abilities including those newly styled "old" shippers who may now find themselves either incompetent or greedy to acquire maximum quota for disposal in the black market or to squeeze the foreign buyers otherwise there is no logic in going back to continue as free trade as before. Still if the authorities consider it essential to adopt such measures, then the only fair and just course would be not to introduce qualification such as "old" and "new" shippers but to fix the basic year 1945/46 for determining export quota to the present individual shippers. It is hoped the authorities will assess the situation in the right perspective before they arrive at any decision and see that everybody is benefitted without any distinction or favour.

N. R. PANDYAR.

TETE A TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta is leaving for the United Kingdom and America by air, on Monday, on a ten-week tour to acquaint British and American opinion with the background and causes of the present political tangle and communal tension in India.

Mr. Mehta has voluntarily undertaken his mission."

Local Report.

★ ★ ★

The "New York Times" fears that the outlook for India is still dim.

But, thanks to those gallant pioneers, the gentlemen who "shot their way" through the other day, India is being put on the map of countries.

★ ★ ★

In the opinion of the Hon. Sheikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, "only a Congress-League Coalition in Sind will ensure a stable ministry."

Subject, it need hardly be emphasised, to the overriding condition that it must be under the premiership of only Mr. Ghulam Hussain.

★ ★ ★

Explaining the resolution about sending a delegation to Russia, the General Secretary of the Sind Provincial Muslim League pleads that the Russian ideologies have made great inroad in the minds of Indian Muslims who were growing more Socialistic in their outlook.

All right. But that needn't involve paying a tribute to the American supported "able fight" of Jews for their ('sic') homelands ('sic').

★ ★ ★

Senator Clarkson, the South African Minister of the Interior, proudly declares that the passing of the Ghetto Act was a wonderful achievement.

Like the Nuremberg Law of the Nazis or whatever it used to be called.

★ ★ ★

In imitation of the British "Commission-General" of three Dutch statesmen is on its way to Indonesia invested with powers of negotiations only slightly below those of Cabinet rank.

Luckily for the Indonesians, however, they are confronted with a different set of artificially cultivated problems.

★ ★ ★

Major-General Spears contends that acquiescence in Zionist demands would be tantamount to violation of the Atlantic Charter.

If that is so then the Atlantic Charter itself is a volation of a larger, nobler and more sacred Anglo-American Zionist Charter.

★ ★ ★

DELEGATES BANG TABLES AND SHOUT AT PEACE TALKS
—Headline.

If only they would stop at that.

★ ★ ★

Washington, September 14: President Truman at a press conference today withdrew his approval of Mr. Henry Wallace's speech on Thursday.
—Reuter.

All that is needed now in order to round off the whole thing nicely is for Mr. Henry Wallace to withdraw his speech of Thursday.

DEAL WITH MOSCOW AT EXPENSE OF BRITAIN

"Wallace Making Same Mistakes As Isolationists Who Allowed Hitler To Have His Will"

LONDON, Sept. 15 (Reuter): The speech by the United States Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Henry Wallace in New York last Thursday in which he attacked 'British Imperialism" and urged Russia to meet the United States "Halfway" showed, says the well-known commenator 'Scrutator" in the 'Sunday Times', that Mr. Wallace "wants to do a deal with Moscow and to do it at the expense of Great Britain.' He proposed, scrutator says, "to placate America's adversary by sacrificing America's ally."

While Mr. Wallace would have overthrown British interests and oil policies, only one American interest was to be sacrificed wth them "the interest of American oil companies." "It would take the form presumably of installing Russian oil enterprises on Arab soil; where Arabs have hitherto shown no sign of wanting them and where their presence would, from the start, threaten Arab independence."

'Scrutator' makes the point that the practice of the United States Cabinet differs from the British in that, as the Ministers are the president's servants and responsible to him personally, they have not the same close responsibility to one another as under the British system.

Secondly, President Truman was almost bound just now to cover Mr. Wallace in view of the secretary of Commerce's radical following and nearness of the Congress elections.

Saying that Mr. Wallace's charges against Britain of "imperialist policy" seem "not a little fatastic" at a time when Britain is doing its best "to clear out out of India and Egypt" 'Scrutator' considers that the Kernel of difference between Britain and Russia in the Mediterranean' is not a question of British Imperialism but Russian."

TURKEY AND GREECE

He adds: "It is a question whether Russia should force Turkey to let her occupy the Straits. If she did, Turkey would become entirely subject to her; and subjection of Turkey would be followed inevitably by that of Greece on the one side, and that the Arab countries, on the other.

It is what Mr. Wallace calls Britain's 'Imperialism', which alone has so far saved the liberties ..of the Greeks ano the Arabs and averted their absoption by the tentacles of the Soviet.

If,say 'Scrutator', Russia were enabled in this way to control all Mediterranean coasts east of the Adriatic "free Europe would be outflanked and could not survive. Italy would go first; France would reluctantly follow; the lesser countries would be rolled up as they were by Hitler.

Mr. Wallace is making exactly the same mistake as Isolatonists who favoured letting Hitler have his will."

WILL U. S. LABOUR BACK HIM?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuter).

If United States Labour organisations come out in full support of Mr. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, for his speech on Thursday attacking "British Imeralistic policy' and urging friendship with Russia his position will be considerably strengthened, political observers here believe.

Mr. Wallace said of Russia, "we are reckoning with a great force which cannot be handled successfully by a 'get tough with Russia' policy. The tougher we get, the tougher Russia will get. We want co-operation."

Newspaper criticism of Mr. Wallace has ranged from such phrases as "fatuous incompetence" to "probably discouraging to Democratic elements in some countries.'

Democratic party leaders have kept silent about the speech, but Mr. Clarence Brown, Campaign Director for the Republican National Committee, stated today: "Of course, everyone realises that Mr. Wallace's speech was designed for political consumption in the Administration's desperate effort to cement its alliance with radical elements upon which it is basing its hopes for continued political power."

In official circles it is suggested that Mr. Wallace may be "gunning" for a return to the Vice-Presidency in 1948 and is seeking to rally the Left-wing before the Congressional elections next November. (He was Vice-President from 1940 to 1944 and in his term of office coined the well-known phrase "century of the common man").

C. . O. BACKING

It is also suggested that, enjoying the backing of the Congress of Industrial Organisations he is seeking to turn President Truman's foreign policy back to President Roosevelt's road—that of understanding with Russia.

Since his speech Mr. Wallace has offered no comment on the reactions his views have provoked. The speech is regarded here as a carefully considered statement deliberately dropped into Washington, which has been hearing a great deal of war talk.

President Truman in his approval of the speech may be seeking to keep balance in his Cabinet between the opposed views of Mr. James Byrnes, Secretary of State, and Mr. Wallace before the November elections, some observers think.

La Guardia's Warning

Vested Interests Will Oppose Ideas Of World Food Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuter): As international food chiefs left Copenhagen this week-end after agreeing to appoint a sixteen-man commission to plan the World Food Board, Mr. Fiorello La Guardia, Director General of UNRRA, warned here of opposition by vested interests to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisations scheme to abolish hunger and famine from the world.

"There is going to be opposition in this country and in other countries to the ideas of the World Food Board from great food producers", he declared. "The trouble is that with stability of prices, there would be no speculation and then a lot of people would have to go to work and make an honest living".

LATHI CHARGE ON I. N. A. MEN

Bilaspur State Police Action At Flag-Hoisting

LAHORE, Sept. 15. (U.P.I.): Four I.N.A. men received injuries necessitating removal to hospital and several others received minor injuries when a meeting held in Bilaspur, Bilaspur State (Simla Hills), under the joint auspices of the Praja Mandal and the I.N.A. men of the State, was lathi charged by the police on September 10 last. The meeting was held to congratulate the Congress leaders on the formation of the Interim National Government.

I.N.A. men came in a procession to the public park where the proceedings of the meeting commenced with a flag-hoisting ceremony. While the flag salutation song was going on, it is stated that the State Police charged the meeting without warning, with the above result.

SATYAGRAHA PLAN.

It may be mentioned here that the Praja Mandal workers recently met Maj-Gen. Shah Nawaz Khan who assured them that the I.N.A. men in the State, numbering about 110, would support the Mandal in any movement they thought fit to launch for securing of civil liberties. The Praja Mandal had given notice that they would start Satyagraha on September 22 if civil liberties were not given to the people and restrictions on the Mandal workers' activities were not removed by that date. The Council of Action has been already formed to that effect.

League Committee To Inquire Into Allahabad Firing

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14 (API): The Working Committee of the Allahabad City Muslim League has appointed a Committee to enquire into the firings resorted to by the District Authorities during the last Ramzan celebrations in various parts of the city and submit its report within 15 days.

MORE PARCELS OF KNIVES SEIZED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

Six parcels containing 1044 knives of various sizes ranging from two to 12 inches have been seized by the police. Arriving from Wazirabad addressed to self, the parcels were lying in the railway parcel office for several days but nobody would come forward to take delivery. The railway authorities were about to return the parcels to Wazirabad but, having some doubt opened them when, to their surprise, they found the knives. The parcels are said to have come from Hayuma Company, Wazirabad. The police are making inquiries.

War Is Goondaism Practised On Mass Scale, Says Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15 (API): Replying to a question sent by a 'friend' Gandhiji writes in today's "Harijan":

We are not yet in the midst of civil war. But we are nearing it. At present we are playing at it. War is a respectable term for Goondaism practised on a mass or national scale. If the British are wise, they will keep clear of it. Appearances are to contrary. Even the English members in the Provincial Assemblies refuse to see that they were given seats by the act of 1935, not because it was right but in order that they might protect British interest and keep Hindus and Muslims apart. But they do not see this. It is a small matter. Nevertheless it is a straw showing the way the wind is blowing. Lovers and makers of Swaraj must not be dismayed by these omens.

My advice is Satyagraha first and Satyagraha last.

There is no other or better road to freedom. Whoever wants to drink the ozone of Freedom must steel himself against seeking military or police aid. He or they must ever rely upon their own strong arms or what is infinitely better, their strong mind and will which are independent of arms, their own or other.

Syed And Nichaldas For Delhi

KARACHI, Sept. 15. (A.P.I.): Mr. G. M. Syed and Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani to-day left Karachi by air for New Delhi where they will meet the Congress leaders and acquaint them with the present political situation in Sind.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, and Haji Moulabux are already in Delhi in this connection. They are expected to return to Karachi on Tuesday.

Empire Trade Talks In London

India Not To Participate In Preliminary Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15: Two representatives of the U. S. Government are arriving here next week to iron out difficulties in respect of the proposals for international trade and employment conference. The Commonwealth Conference to consider these proposals will commence in London on October 1. India has decided not to participate in this conference. The Conference of the United Nations will begin in London to hold preliminary discussions on the proposals. This conference will be followed by several other similar conferences.

India will be represented at these conferences. Mr. R. K. Nehru, I.C.S. Joint Secretary ,Commerce Department it is believed, disclosed to some pressmen that he has been selected to lead the Indian delegation to these preliminary conferences The most important set of conferences, however, will begin in London in January, 1947, to draft proposals for consideration of the international conference which is expected to be held in the U. S. next Spring. Ddrafing wil be done in the light of discussions held by the preliminary conferences.

A full and representative team, headed by India's Commerce Member Mr. C. H. Bhabha, will represent India at the International Conference.

Meanwhile, India is preparing her case for these conferences. A full meeting of the Trade and Industry Policy Committee is being convened to discuss and express itself on the "brief" prepared by the sub-committee of the Economists Consultative Committee.

INDIAN "QUISLING" UNAVAILABLE

Vacancy On Land Tenure Board In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 15. (Reuter): Indians in Natal are not interested in the Land Tenure Advisory Board under the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, said Mr. A. I. Meer, Secretary, Natal Indian Congress, in a statement here to-day.

Mr. Meer, who is on a short visit to Johannesburg, was relying to Senator Clarkson's speech in Maritzburg on Friday.

He said: "We have made that very clear from the outset. No Indian who values his own and his community's self-respect will come forward to occupy a seat on the board even though it carries with it the handsome bait of 1,500 sterling".

Mr. Meer said that according to Senator Clarkson there had not been a prosecution of a passive resister under the Act. The reason for this was that the Government had shirked the issue. "It is ridiculous to suggest, as Senator Clarkson tried to do, that only half a dozen of the 700 passive resisters so far sentenced would ever be affected by the act, unless of course it is meant to imply that their economic strangulation under the Act will be so complete that they will never be able to own property of their own".

ABDULLAH TRANSFERRED TO RIASI JAIL

SRINAGAR, Sept. 15 (UPI): Sheikh Mohamad Abdullah, President of the Kashmir National Conference, who, after being sentenced to three years' simple imprisonment on the charge of sedition, was removed to the Dehu Sub-Jail, has now been transferred to Riasi Jail in Jammu Province.

The climate of Riasi is comparatively congenial Sheikh Abdullah is treated as a special class prisoner.

"HERALD TRIBUNE" ON FRAILTY OF PAKISTAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, (A. P. A.): Jinnah's insistence on the division of India into Hindu and Moslem States would create new problems, said the New York "Herald Tribune" today.

"There are a few regions of India which are almost entirely Moslem," said the paper, "But these are small and too weak economically to make a viable Moslem State—unless much larger regions with many Hindu inhabitants are included within its borders."

"The British, therefore, obviously cannot agree to Jinnah's arguments," the paper concluded.

THE LATE Mr. S. M. BAKAYA

The joint secretary of the Bombay Friends of the Soviet Union writes:

Sjt. Shashi Mohan Bakaya, General Secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, Bombay passed away after a brief period of illness on Friday the 13th of September at his residence at Khar. Hardly 25 years of age on the day of his death he was an ardent fighter for the freedom of our people, for Indo-Soviet amity and friendship and worked indefatigably to further his cause.

He was one of the foremost organisers of the FSU movement and worked tirelessly to build the FSU in Bombay. In him our cause has lost a talented poet, a moving song writer and a dauntless fighter and organiser. His poems and songs breathe a warm love for the oppressed, a burning hatred of all enslaves and a passionate longing for a free and happy world.

He leaves behind him his aged mother ,two younger brothers and two sisters—one and all proudly belonging to the same fold of fighters to which he belonged, and a large circle of coworkers ao mourn his loss.

All FSU offices will remain closed for three days in his memory from Saturday the 14th September onwards.

DRUGGED FEAST 'COUP' FAILS

Foreign Inspired-Plot To Seize Power In South Persia

LONDON, Sept 14 (Reuter): A drugged feast for civilian and military heads of the Ispahan Province was part of a recent "foreign-inspired" plot to seize power in South Persia, Prince Muzzaffar Firouz, the Persian Propaganda Minister, said today, Teheran Radio reported.

It was intended, the Prince said, that the authorities in the Province should be invited to a festive meal, drugged, and then arrested while armed Bakhtiari tribesmen were to march into Ispahan and occupy it.

Asked whether he could say something about foreign participation in the plot, Prince Firouz said, "No, not yet."

The plot was uncovered and the former Governor of the Province and other ring-leaders were arrested. Abdul Hassan Bakhtiari who helped to collect evidence was appointed Governor of Ispahan. The plot had been engineered by foreign agents acting through go-betweens.

Prince Firouz said that all plotters had now been arrested and would be tried for high treason.

Brazil Takes Over Br.-Owned Railway

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 14 (Reuter): The Brazilian President Gen. Gaspar Dutra last night signed a decree appropriating the British-owned "Sao Paulo Railway Company Limited", one of Brazil's most important transport systems, it was stated here today.

Under the decree, the British stock-holders will be paid 531,104,240 cruzeros (about £6,638,803) which is the capital as recognised by the Brazilian Federal Government and the Ministry of Finance has been authorised to make payment of this amount with Federal bonds carrying seven percent interest.

The Brazilian Government has had the right to purchase the Sao Paulo Railway since February 1927.

Deccan States And Karnatak

Diwakar's Talks With Rulers On Linguistic Provinces

MIRAJ, Sept. 15 (U.P.I.): Mr. R. R. Diwakar, member of the All-India Constitution-Making Body, in an interview with the rulers of Sangli, Ramdurg and Budhgaon yesterday discussed problems regarding the question of linguistic provinces and the place of States and Princes therein and broader question regarding the future Indian Constitution.

He explained the resolution of the All-Karnatak People's Convention held under the presidentship of Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests Bombay and amplified the idea of a Subfederation of the Karnatak Union in which Princes and peoples can form component parts for the welfare of thee whole Karnatak.

Australian Jews "Gag" Coreligionists

SYDNEY, Sept. 15. (Reuter): A ban of silence was imposed by the Australian Jewish Welfare Society of 50 Jewish immigrants who arrived in Sydney this morning in the British steamer "Yochow" from Hong Kong.

The Secretary of the Society, Mr. Walter Brand said that the immigrants were at Shanghai when the war began and were interned. They are now stateless and are joining their relations in Australia. All have landing permits from the Australian Government.

When the "Yochow" docked, Mr. Brand warned the immigrants in English not to answer questions and to avoid photographers.

WORLD GREETINGS TO PANDIT NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15, (A. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has received greetings and messages of goodwill from many student and youth organisations abroad, including the Nigerian Youth Movement, Lagos (British West Africa); the Federation of East Africa students, Mombasa; the Young Egypt Party, Cairo; the Youngmen's Hindu Association, Port Louis, Mauritius and the Indian Youth League, Tabora, Tanganyika.

Mr. Ahmed Hussein, President, Young Egypt Party, Cairo, says: "Our joy is boundless on your assuming premiership of the National Government. May Almighty God permit me soon to offer hearty congratulations on Indian liberty, complete independence and real unity".

He has also received messages from Prince Adeleke Adedoyin, President, Nigerian Young Democratic Party; Mr. Sekyi, President, Gold Coast Aborigines' rights Protection Society; and the Asian Association, Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland.

Workers' organisations from Malaya and other parts of the world have also sent greetings to Pandit Nehru.

The messages received are from the General Labour Union, Bahru, Singapore and Klang in Malaya; the Indian Workers' Association, Coventry; the Indian Welfare Centre, Glasgow; and the Railway Workers' Union, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.

CONGRESS—BAITING IN U.S. TO CEASE

First Task Before Nehru's External Affairs Department

NEW DELHI, Sept 15. (U.P.I.): The "United Press of India" learns from well-informed sources that one of the first items to engage the attention of the External Affairs Department under the new regime relates to the question of effecting a thorough overhaul of the personnel as well as functions of the office of the Agent-General to the Government of India in Washington. The Bureau of Indian Information which formed an important annexe to the Agent-General's Office, had made itself conspicuous all the world over for the systematic anti-Indian propaganda.

It may be recalled that during the war period particularly, in order to influence public opinion in America. British authorities had spent millions of Indian money through this organisation for carrying on propaganda against the Indian National Congress and other popular institutions. One of the most notorious exploits of this Bureau of Information was to represent Mahatma Gandhi as "pro-Japanese".

Viet Nam And France Agree On Disagreement

PARIS, Sept. 15, (Reuter): Mr. Ho Chi Minh, President, Viet Nam Indo-Chinese Republic, and the French Colonial Minister, M. Maurius Moutet, signed a provisional agreement here today ending a month and half's negotiations.

The contents of the agreement have not been made public but are expected to be made known in a joint "communique" within a few days. It is stated in French Colonial circles that the agreement leaves unsolved the major issue of the Viet Nam position in the Indo-Chinese Federation and that talks to achieve a more complete understanding may start in January in France.

The Viet Nam Republic was set up by the Annamites in Indo-China after the Japanese surrender.

Yesterday, the Viet Nam delegation issued a "communique" expressing regret that the talks had achieved so little. The delegation was due to leave today but Ho Chi Minh was to remain in Paris returning to Indo-China later in a French Colonial sloop.

Wisconsin Professor For Calcutta 'Varsity

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, (Reuter): Dr. Merle Curti, Professor of American history n the University of Wisconsin, is leaving here by air tonight for India to lecture at the University of Calcutta and other centres.

Dr. Curti was selected by the Watumull Foundation of Honolulu and Los Angeles organisation established by Indian business men of Hawaii and the United States to promote exchange of of students and teachers.

Dr. Curti said in an interview: "It is a tremendously interesting time to go to India because the country is in the midst of her constitution makings just as we once were".

Indo-Argentine Barter Pact

Chamanlal Hopes For Trade Agreement To Get Grains For Jute

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 15 (APA): DEWAN CHAMAN LAL, HEAD OF THE INDIAN TRADE MISSION HERE, SAID TODAY THAT HE EXPECTS TO SIGN A TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA THIS WEEK UNDER WHICH INDIA WILL RECEIVE ARGENTINE GRAIN IN EXCHANGE FOR JUTE AND RUBBER.

ARGENTINA TO SEND MISSION TO INDIA

Diwan Chaman Lal stated last night that a definite basis would possibly be established on Monday for trade agreement between India and Argentina after which Argentina would send a mission to India.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE TRADE TALKS FRUCTIFY

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 15 (Reuter): Agreement has been reached on all points in the Anglo-Argentine trade discussions, and the talks will go on all day today to iron out the details, Senor Miguel Miranda, the Chief Argentine negotiator, announced.

The departure of the British Mission—arranged for tomorrow when the negotiations appeared to have failed—has been postponed.

Senor Miranda said: "Everything is going extremely well and the meeting will go on until everything is finished".

The latest meeting followed a surprise visit to Sir Wilfred Eady, the head of the British Mission, by Senor Miranda after Sir Wilfred had written to him that his counter-proposals on meat and railways were unacceptable and that if they stood complete agreement would be impossible.

Bormann Alive, And On The Air

LONDON, Sept. 15 (API): The Warsaw Radio reported last night that Martin Bormann, Hitler's former deputy, who was reported killed in the fall of Berlin, and was absent at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trial, has broadcast three times to the German people from a secret radio station.

"He urged his compatriots to have patience and said that great events were forthcoming", the radio said. "He added that he and his entire staff succeeded in evading the occupying forces and getting abroad".

De Gaulle To Re-Enter French Politics

PARIS, Sept. 15, (Reuter): General Charles de Gaulle is due to make an important speech which is expected to mark his re-entry into the French political arena when he attends the Liberation anniversary in the small town of Epinal in eastern France on September 29.

SLAV BLOC WALKOUT CRISIS SEQUEL TO-DAY

White Russian Chairman May Object To Friday's Minutes

PARIS, Sept. 15 (Reuter): The Paris Conference enters its eighth week to-morrow faced with a "crisis" in one of its committees.

The Bulgarian Political and Territorial Committee will to-morrow have to sort out the muddle resulting from the walkout of five Slav bloc states last Friday.

It is presumed that the White Russian Foreign Minister, M. Kisselev, who as Chairman headed the walkout, will resume his chairmanship to-morrow. He will have before him the minutes of the closing stages of Friday's meeting over which New Zealand's Brigadier Ronald Park, acting as Vice-Chairman, presided after the walkout. It is expected that the Slav bloc—Russia, the Ukraine, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia will contest this section of the minutes.

To-morrow also the Italian Political and Territorial Committees is expected to end its general debate on the highly controversial Trieste Statute.

The United States, which is down to speak, is expected to reply to M. Molotov's demand of yesterday that Trieste be placed in a customs, monetary, railway and diplomatic union with Yugoslavia, and that foreign troops be withdrawn from Trieste within 30 days of the treaty becoming effective.

Britain has already made clear her view that Trieste must be completely independent under a Governor responsible to the United Nations Security Council.

Once the general debate, which shows no sign of harmonising the conflicting views between the East and West, finishes the sub-committee appointed to discuss details of the statute will start work seeking a formula reconciling the fundamentally differing drafts submitted by Britain, France and the United States on the one hand and Russia and Yugoslavia on the other.

A record for late sitting was created by the reparations sub-committee of the Italian Economic Committee which rose at 2 a.m. G.M.T. (7-30 a.m. I.S.T.) to-day after a four-hour session in which it completed its report on Italian reparations demands.

Earlier, yesterday, the committee sat for 5 1/2 hours.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE PROSPECTS

LONDON, Sept. 15 (Reuter): When the Palestine Conference reassembles in London tomorrow morning after an adjournment of three clear days, the British Delegates are expected to reply to the Arab objection to Britain's scheme for provincial autonomy in Palestine, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Any serious expectation that they will convince the Arab Delegates seems to be ruled out by the news that at yesterday morning's meeting at the Egyptian Embassy, the Arabs finally formulated counter-proposals which they are to present to the Conference either tomorrow afternoon or on Tuesday morning. The limits of Arab compromise, so far discernable, lie as they did when the Conference opened last week between return to the White Paper policy of 1939 and grant of full independence to Palestine as a autonomous Arab State. At the moment, the Arabs seem to be attaching more importance to the cessation of further Jewish immigration and land, but a strong plea for the independence of Palestine is expected to be put forward by the Arab Delegates.

Suggestions that the Conference is veering round to partition, now that Arab opposition to the Federal scheme has been made plain, are still coming from Jewish quarters in London, so far there has been little evidence that this is so. The Arab Delegates are as firmly opposed to partition as ever, and though the British Delegates may eventually be forced to choose an alternative policy to Federation, well-informed quarters here do not think that they have done so yet. Nor is it clear that the alternative would be partition.

EGYPT'S STAND

Nor are suggestions current this week-end, that the Egyptian delegation might back partition, if a deal could be reached with Britain over revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 borne out by convincing evidence. The facts suggests that the Egyptian Delegation is standing solid with the rest of the Arab States.

Indications in official quarters, are that Britain considers the Egyption negotiations as a separate issue. Security requirements on which Britain wishes to base the revised treaty with Egypt have so far been regarded here as minimum, whatever the solution eventually fond for Palestine.

Various Jewish organisations in London are still inconclusively exploring possibilities of joining the Conference but no way seems to have opened up during the week-end. Rabbi Lewin of the orthodox Agudas Israel, a world organisation, has arrived from Paris to consult the organisation's secretariat.

JEWISH AGENCY CONDEMNS TERRORISM

JERUSALEM, Sept. 15 (APA): The Jewish Agency Executive issued in Jerusalem today a statement condemning the recent terrorist outrages in Palestine as "senseless damaging acts of gangsterism".

Deploring that most of the recent attacks had taken toll of "innocent Arab lives" the statement said, "Even in the days of strained relations every effort was always made on the part of Jews to prevent injury or suffering to a people with whom we have no quarrel".

The Agency statement added that the terrorists seemed not to understand that their actions recoiled on the heads of the Jewish community.

The statement was issued in the name of the Agency Executive, the Jewish National Council and the entire Jewish community in Palestine.

WHEN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WILL MEET

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15, (U. P. I.): The United Press of India learns from authoritative sources that in all probability the first formal meeting of the Constituent Assembly will be held in Delhi on or about December 9.

It is understood that this timing has been decided upon the fact that the autumn session of the Central Assembly will commence on October 21 and continue for a fortnight and also the plenary session of the Congress will be held during the last week of November.

Col. Bhonsle's Wife Dead

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

Wife of Col. Bhonsle of the Indian National Army died yesterday She leaves two daughters behind. The funeral was attended by prominent citizens who paid their last homage.

CHINESE GOVT. TROOPS PROGRESS

Drive Deep Wedge Between Two Communist—Held Cities

NANKING, Sept. 15, (A. P. A.): Chinese Government forces were reported today to be driving a deep wedge between the two key communist cities of Yenan and Kaigan.

A strong army which had crossed the Yellow River was reported to be at Lingfen, 100 miles east of Yenan and moving towards Government-held Tauyan.

Another Government army reached the Great Wall of China after capturing Tsaning, in a campaign to relieve the besieged city of Taiung and close the northern segment of the barrier between Yenan and Kaigan.

RENEWAL OF RATION CARDS

(Week September 15 To September 21)

The work of renewing the current foodgrains, sugar and supplementary ration cards for heavy manual labour in Bombay City for the year 1947 by pasting slips over them, will be done during this week at the shops mentioned below.

Those whose basic foodgrains, heavy manual ration cards and sugar cards are registered at any of those shops should send all the cards of the household on the usual day during the week when they normally draw their rations and get them renewed. Cards should be got renewed even if no rations are to be drawn during the week.

RATIONS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE DRAWN ON UNRENEWED CARDS DURING SUBSEQUENT WEEKS.

The hours of renewal and also for the issue of rations at the ration shops concerned, during the week will be 8-30 A. M. to 11-30 A. M. and 3 P. M. to 7 P. M. and at the Government Grain Shops from 8-00 A. M. to 11-30 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. on all working days except on Saturday when the timings will be from 8-00 A. M. to 11-30 A. M. and 3-00 P. M. to 7 P. M.

N. B.—All the Ration Shops and Government Grain Shops below will remain closed on Friday and open on Sunday during this and the next week.

P(NORTH)—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 247, 248, 249, 251, 252, 25a, 254, 255, 256 257, 258, 259, 260, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 280, 364, 365, 366, 387, 418, 440, 449, and 542. COM STORES—Nos. 19, 24, 26, 33, 34, 60, 64 and 70. CO-OP. STORES—Nos. 6 & 8 and 31. GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 12, 14, 30, 46, 47, 79, 103, 108, 149, 158, 191 and 237.

G(NORTH)—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 318, 319, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 337, 340, 342, 343, 346, 347, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 407, 414, 421, 423, 432, 439, 468, 469, 533, 546 COM. STORES—Nos. 11, 12, 18, 61, 62, 63 and 73. CO-OP. STORES—Nos. 4 and 7. GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 36, 40, 48, 77, 78, 82, 83, 95, 120, 126, 129, 131, 137, 140, 160, 176, 188, 236 and 242.

ANGLO-ARAB COMPROMISE?

LONDON, Sept. 15 (APA).—Some British circles said here at the end of the first week of Arab-British talks on Palestine they hoped for a compromise between the Arabs and the British on the partition of Palestine.

They based their hope on the possibility that Egypt might make concessions affecting Palestine in the hope of speeding up the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt.

Egypt would agree, according to these sources, to some form of Palestine partition in order to give the British a permanent base outside Egypt.

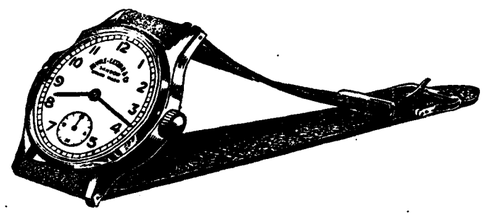
Record N. American Newsprint Production

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (UPA).—The Newsprint Service Bureau today announced that newsprint production in the United States, Canada and New Foundland in August totalled 426,236 tons, which is a new record. August 1945 production totalled 370,945 tons.

Five Killed In Motor Accident Near Nainital

NINITAL, Sept 14 (API): Five passengers were killed and eight others were seriously injured in a motor accident near Gethia this afternoon. It is reported that a military police lorry was proceeding to Ranikhet from Nainital when it accidentally fell into a 'khud' near Gethia.

Since the days when the sundial shadowed the passing hours, time has grown in importance. That's why everyone wants a Favre-Leuba timepiece, the aristocrat of all watches, elegant and with precision accuracy. Although, at present, they are hard to obtain, one day your patience will be rewarded.



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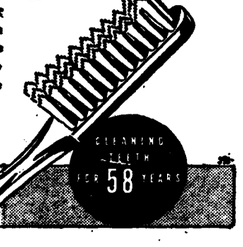

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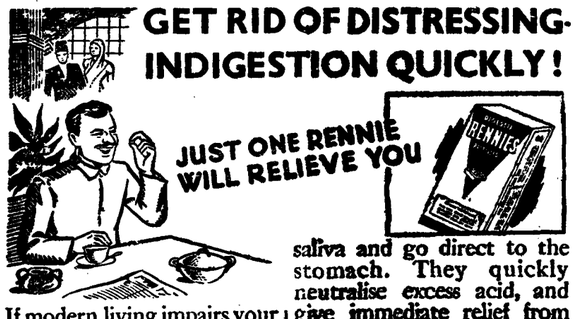

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Truman Withdraws Approval Of Wallace's Speech

No Change In Established U. S. Foreign Policy Without Leaders Conference

MAJOR POLITICAL TRIUMPH FOR BYRNES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, (Reuter): President Truman has withdrawn his approval of the speech in which Mr. Henry Wallace, the United States' Secretary of Commerce, criticised "British Imperialism" and called for an end of what he called the "tough" United States' attitude to Russia.

He said that, when asked about Mr. Wallace's speech on Thursday, he had meant only to say that he approved of Mr. Wallace's right to deliver the speech.

"I did not intend to indicate that I approved the speech as constituting a statement of the Foreign Policy of this country" he said, in a statement read at a Press conference—a procedure he had not used since he announced the Russian decision to declare a war on Japan.

"There has been no change in the established Foreign Policy of our Government. There will be no significant change in that policy without discussion and conference among the President, the Secretary of State and Congressional Leaders."

POLITICAL TRIUMPH FOR BYRNES

President Truman's withdrawal of his approval from Mr. Wallace's speech is interpreted in Washington as a major political triumph for Mr. James Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State, over Mr. Wallace and as a major diplomatic triumph for Mr. Byrnes' Foreign Policy, now doubly affirmed by the President as the established foreign policy of the United States.

Mr. Byrnes' position at the Paris Peace Conference of firmly opposing what the Americans regard as Russian Expansionism has ultimately been strengthened in a way in which it would not have been if Mr. Wallace had never delivered his speech.

Mr. Byrnes is now fortified by a dramatic demonstration of his ability to oblige the President to withdraw his approval from a major statement on foreign policy by another member of the Cabinet.

President Truman's statement is being interpreted here as meaning that the deliberate attempt by Mr. Wallace to mould a new American policy by mobilising Left-Wing opinion and threatening to use it against the President has been blocked at any rate for the moment.

WILL WALLACE RESIGN?

The President, according to this view has been obliged by Mr. Byrnes to call Mr. Wallace's bluff and it will now be up to Mr. Wallace to decide whether to resign from the Cabinet and whether to form a third party of New Dealers and Left-Winger against President Truman, as he is said to have threatened to do recently.

The most serious casualty resulting from the whole episode is considered to be the prestige and authority of President Truman himself, both at home and throughout the world.

Three theories are now being put forward in both official and unofficial circles here to explain the President's actions. They are:

(1) That President Truman did not read carefully the submitted statement on Foreign Policy by a member of his Cabinet.

(2) That the President did not realise the implication of the speech.

(3) That if he did read it and understand it, he placed the interests of his political party as represented by the votes which Mr. Wallace will control in the Congressional elections in November before the present Foreign Policy.

Officers Wedded To Non-Violence Must Resign

Gandhiji Reiterates His View That "Truth And Non-Violence Must Be Removed From Congress Constitution"

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15 (API).—Under the caption "Congress Ministers and Non-violence", Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's "Harijan":—

Shri Sankar Rao Dev writes:

"Many people do not understand why those who call themselves Satyagrahis, resort to the use of the military and the police, the moment they become Ministers of Government. The people feel that this is a breach of both the creed and the policy of Ahimsa. This popular belief seems to be consistent with reason. The inconsistency between belief and action of the Congress Ministers and the exploitation of the same by their opponents both Congress and non-Congress makes it hard for our workers to stand up to the criticism.

"Generally speaking, Congress Ahimsa has been the Ahimsa of the weak. It was bound to be so in the present development of the country and this fact is well-known to you. You claim that there is a special fire in the Ahimsa of the strong. At the same time, you accepted leadership of the weak, in order to make them strong through the use of Ahimsa. And in spite of their weakness, Governmental power has today come into their hands. It is impossible for them today to put down disturbances without the use of the police and the military, and if they tried to do so they would not only not succeed, but they would not get the co-operation of the people either.

I did once ask you, whether a Satyagrahi should take high office if it came and if he did, how should he promote non-violence? I hold that the person who has made non-violence his creed, should not take office and he will never be happy therein. But there can be no such difficulty for those who have accepted Ahimsa only as a policy. Many Congressmen have accepted office and you permitted them to do so. The question arises as to whether you can expect those who believe in Ahimsa to act up to it at least in their personal capacity, during disturbances. Further, having acquired strength through non-violence how should it be used, in order to bring in a state where there is need for the least Government? If you cannot lighten our path towards the desired goal, Satyagraha will not be considered a fullfledged weapon."

From my point of view the answer is easy. I have been saying for some time, that the words Truth and Non-Violence should be removed from the Congress Constitution. But whether they are actually removed or not, let us assume that they are and then we shall be able to come to an independent judgment on the rightness or wrongness of any action. I am convinced that so long as we have to rely on the use of the military and even the Police for preserving international order, we shall continue to remain the slaves of either Britain or some other foreign power. It matters little then whether the Government is in the hands of Congress or non-Congressmen. Let us assume that Congress Ministers are not pledged to non-violence. Let us further assume that Hindus, Mussalmans and others want military and police protection. If they do, they will continue to receive it. Those Ministers who are wedded to non-violence must resign, since they would object to the use of the military and the police.

The significance of it all is that so long as our people have not the wisdom to come to a mutual understanding, so long will goondaism continue and we shall not be able to generate the true strength of Ahimsa within us.

The question now is as to how this non-violent strength can be created. I gave the answer to this question in the 'Harijan' of August 4 in replying to a letter from Ahmedabad. So long as we have not cultivated the strength to die with courage and love in our hearts, we cannot hope to develop the Ahimsa of the strong.

EUCLID'S LINE!

There remains the question as to whether in an ideal society there should be any or no Government. I do not think, we need worry ourselves about this at the moment. If we continue to work for such a society, it will slowly come into being to an extent such that the people can benefit by it. Euclid's line is one without breadth but no one has so far been able to draw it and never will. All the same, it is only by keeping the ideal line in mind that we have made progress in Geometry. What is true here is true of every ideal.

It must be remembered that nowhere in the world, does a state without Government exist, if at all it could ever come into being, it would be in India; for, ours is the only country where the attempt has at any rate, been made. We have not yet been able to show that bravery to the degree which is necessary and for the attainment of which there is only one way. Those who have faith in the latter, have to demonstrate it. In order to do so, the fear of death has to be completely shed, just as we have shed the fear of prisons.

Br. Soldier Killed In Ambush In W. Macedonia

LONDON, Sept. 14 (U.P.A.): The Exchange Telegraph Agency reported that a British communique issued in Athens to-day announcing one British soldier killed and another wounded when their vehicle was ambushed in Western Macedonia last night.

British military authorities in the area said, however, that the action was not primarily directed against the British.

WHY FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN TRIESTE?

Molotov Rejects British Draft Statute For 'Free Territory'

PARIS, Sept. 14. (Reuter): The Italian Political and Territorial Committee of the Paris Conference was today urged to agree to Yugoslavia's demand for a Customs Union with the proposed Free Territory of Trieste by M. J. Winiewis (Poland).

The Polish delegate repeatedly recalled Danzig as an object lesson and said one of the fundamental defects in Danzig was that the Versailles treaty did not put an end to the link between Germany and Danzig.

"THE THREE FOREIGNERS"

M. Molotov the Soviet Foreign Minister in discussing the statute for a Free Territory of Trieste criticised the British draft statute saying it would mean that three foreigners the Governor, the Deputy Governor and the Director of Security would be in the Government.

He compared the position of the Governor in Trieste as proposed by Britain with that of the Viceroy of India who had the right to select his ministers and might either agree to or veto a legislation.

"The Governor-General in India has held the right to proclaim new Orders and Laws", M Molotov said. "He has also the duty of maintaining peace and security in India. The same position exists in the various provinces in India, and not only in India.

"Let us take, for example, the Gold Coast and West Africa. The Governor there has the right to veto any decision adopted by the Legislative Assembly and to dismiss officials and to safeguard defence. "He is also the chairman of the Executive Council which by the way consists of six members just as that suggested by the British Draft in the case of the Governing Council for the Free Territory of Trieste"

Declaring that under the British Draft the territory would be governed entirely by a Governor, M. Molotov then quoted Cecil Rhodes as saying that natives should be treated as children, and that a system of despotism should be imposed in the British Colonies.

"We are interested first of all in principles which it is possible to realise in practice", M. Molotov said. "We do not think that only principles which have been realised in India or in West Africa are practicable and that they only should be realised in practice.

"The Soviet system of Democracy works satisfactorily in our country, and we think that positive results have been achieved in other countries in this connection"

REFERENDUM ON MONARCHIES

Comparing the Referendums on the Monarchy question in Greece and Bulgaria, M. Molotov added "the recall of the King in Greece was secured by round about ways and by falsification under pressure of foreign troops. The Bulgarian Referendum was quite a different matter"

"NO BACKWARD PEOPLE"

"We cannot look upon the population of Trieste as some sort of a backward people. We should look upon them as a grown up population which rightfully demand a democratic form of Government

"Therefore the Drafts submitted by Britain and the United States and France must be rejected.

SOVIET PROPOSALS

The Soviet proposal alone contained the suggestion that Trieste should be demilitarised and neutralised. The British, French and Americans were apparently opposed to this suggestion.

"This suggestion simply means that no troops of any Foreign power will be stationed in the free territory of Trieste nor any troops of the Security Council", M. Molotov continued "This is quite a correct proposal and should be adopted. We should discard the idea of stationing any forces in Trieste thereby converting it into a military base.

When the Committee adjourned, the United States and Yugoslav delegates were still down to speak in the general discussion on the Trieste Statute which will continue on Monday.

IMPORTERS OF SALT WARNED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14. (A.P.I.): A Press note says:—

"Importers of salt from abroad are informed that instances have recently come to the notice of the Government of India of imports of salt in large quantities from the Middle East into Bengal which are not covered by valid import licences. Such imports involve a direct contravention of the Import Trade Control Regulations under which no shipments can be made without regular import licences.

The Government take a serious view of such attempts at evasion of the regulations and they are determined to put a stop immediately to such unauthorised shipments by all possible means, such as confiscation of the salt cargoes on arrival, imposition of heavy penalties in addition on the importers and even refusal of permission and facilities to vessels to discharge the cargoes in port.

There is also no reason to fear any shortage of salt, as according to information received by Government supply position is satisfactory.

Importers are therefore, warned in their own interest that they should refrain from making arrangements for shipment of salt from the Middle East countries including Aden to Bengal except for quantities which are covered in advance by licences issued by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports Calcutta.

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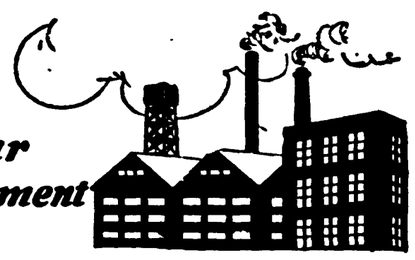

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The World's Greatest Cricket Story

(Continued from Page 1.)

nadir of English cricket. Counties then were panting to try anyone, even of the faintest promise. Just as is the case to-day, great players had been killed or had grown too old during war years—Booth, Jeeves, Blythe, Sid Barnes and other 'giants' were gone, and County Secretaries were desperate. So, the unknown schoolboy got his chance.

Like a thunderclap, there came an invitation for me to play in a County side against the Old Cliftonians.

As A Professional

I was so worried about finding a job that I never realised that this might turn my dark fortunes. I thought of it as a brief escape from worry and fear. I walked out to the sunny wicket, a stripling of 17 facing cricketers whose names were known. If I had realised that it was a turning-point of my destiny, probably I should have got out first ball. Instead, I played it cleanly away, decided with youthful exuberance that the bowling looked easy, smote the next flying and went on to score 60

I was given a chance with the ball, and took two wickets for 24, and also made a catch. Everyone looked so startled that I then lost my nerve and made only 8 in second innings, before missing an easy one.

I laughed it off, and went back to the miserable task of job-hunting. Someone told me that the local newspapers had dubbed me "Gloucestershire's most promising colt since the war." I thought it was just politeness—and got on with my work of answering advertisements for business vacancies.

A day or two later, a car drew up outside my mother's house. Cars were rare in 1920 and so I stared at it. Two men got out and came to the door. They were Messrs, Olive and Pearce of Gloucestershire County Club Committee.

"We want your son to sign on as a professional cricketer for Gloucestershire, Mrs. Hammond," Mr. Olive said.

I sat there with my world spinning round me. I wondered what my mother was waiting for.

"I'm afraid there's no career in that," she said.

My heart sank. Suddenly, I realised an almost unbelievable longing. The room grew dark and stuffy—I smelt mown grass, heard the click of leather on willow, and the crowd's roar.

They were very fair, accurately outlining the risks and advantages of a professional sportsman's life. For nearly an hour, the talk went on. I have servived some gruelling spells at the wicket since, when the scoreboard seemed turned to stone and the bowlers towered like giants, but never an hour like that. My frantic appeals weighed nothing in my mother's steady judgment, then, and ever since, she has been my inspiration and my wiser self.

But, in the end, I signed, and she endorsed my signature.

Groomed For Big Cricket

At the beginning of the 1921 summer, I was handed over to "Long John" Tunnicliffe, the Pudsey Giant, the grand Yorkshire batsman whose partnership scoring record remained unbroken for over 20 years—it was broken then, which is a little uncertain!

Tunnicliffe was an iron master, and slaved over me. I owe him much, that merciless batsman and almost miraculous slip fielder. He had caught over 700 batsmen at short-slip, and it was he who taught me how to catch a ball.

Then I was passed onto George Dennett, England's best "forgotten" bowler. They talk of Hollywood girls being "groomed for stardom," but I doubt whether any of them are 'groomed' harder than we cricket colts were in those days.

Up to 1914 Dennett's average was over 150 wickets per season for under 20 apies, this despite his being a really slow bowler who could not be nursed, and throughout his early years the only reliable Gloucestershire bowler. I shall never be able to tell how much his patice, encouragement and work did for me. I have spent hours, day after successive day, simply eliminating one particular fault. The same ball would be bowled hundreds of times till I mastered it. That done, we would begin on another.

That year 1921, Warwick Armstrong's Australian XI weXnt through England with a broom at their masthead! Perhaps that team was the finest the dominion has even sent over. Gregory and MacDonald bowled stuff most batsmen never even saw. Armstrong and Mailey tied up in knots anyone who looked like facing the fast stuff. Half a dozen tremendous bats smashed England's bowling to rags. They lost only two matches, the first of them right at the end of August, and in the Tests, there was only one side playing.

Presently, they came to Bristol, walking like gods across the pitch, inspecting critically; and I was standing cock-a-hoop in the dressing room, selected to play my first county game against these giants of the cricket world. I had been playing some games for Gloucester City, and made some high scores. Being still too young to understand the difference between bowling and batting, I felt very confident.

My turn came to bat, and I walked out, adjusting my gloves. I did not know it then, but the veteran Australians usually toss down a dead easy one to any youngster playing his first game against them so that he shall not get a duck, after that they knock his wicket flying. That is just one of those things that they never boast about, and you will not see it in the cricket books, but it is true.

The ball came rolling gently down to me, and I sent it smartly away between two fielders. I expected it to go to the boundary. But, McCartney, backed like lightning, and we got only one run. Presently it was my turn to face the bowling again. They had got me all nicely taped up and sealing-waxed, from the way I shaped at my first stroke. Test bowlers can do that. I glanced carelessly round to see where I should place my boundary, took guard, made a clumsy gesture, and was out.

"Never mind, lad", Mailey said kindly, as I walked blinking towards the ominously silent pavilion.

The Incomparables

Savagely, I made up my mind that if I could not set bat like they could, I would at least learn from them. When our turn came to field, I watched each batsmen's every movement and glance. I mopped up cricket, since like a sponge. Charlie McCartney, "The Governor General" came in. In my cricket career, I have seen scores of really great batsmen, but McCartney, George Gunn, Jack Hobbs and Don Bradman are incomparable. Macartney seemed to lean against the ball rather than strike at it, and it cracked away to the boundary as if out of a cannon.

When he had scored a dozen or so, one of those lightning shots came straight at me. I was so deeply engrossed in watching and learning from his movements that the ball whizzed between my feet and to the boundary before a sigh: "OH-H-H" from the stands brought me to my senses again.

I prayed for the turf to swallow me up. But many a time since then, I have sent an easy 4 away with that identical strokes. Timing and the last-second turn of the wrists, I learned from the Australian master. A for him, he went on and made a century.

We lost that game at Bristol, and went to Cheltenham later for the return. Several boys who had been juniors when I was a Cireneenter came over to watch the game. I wanted to impress them. Alas! Australia had given me my one ball 'law' already. Jack Gregory eyed me as I took my guard. He went back and back and back till I thought he was going off the field. Then, from far away, he spun round and eyed me again. It was said that he deliberately intimidated batsmen. He certainly scared me. He began his run—faster—faster—like an express train—arm whirled over..... and one of my stumps was cartwheeling ten yards behind me. A duck!

Frankly, I was terrified. I never saw that ball at all. All the way back to the pavilion, I was lamenting. My only consolation was that most of us felt the same.

Later they gave us a batting demonstration, in which McCartney made another century, and then we went in again. I got a run. I think the ball hit my bat and bounded off somewhere; I knew nothing about it. Then Arthur Mailey put down a ball that looked so easy that I could hardly believe my eyes. I had much better not have done so I struck out boldly, but it borke a full yard and spreadeagled my wicket.

So ended my County cricket career for the season. My average was under 1. I needed no one to tell me that I was an utter failure. I felt certain that the County would not sign me for the next season. If ever a boy was sick and miserable, I was that boy.

Cricketer's Philosophy

I was not played again that season. But Dennett took me in hand. Kindly, quizzically, he rebuilt my smashed confidence. And he taught me that philosophy without which no cricketer gets far—not to give way to anger and regret. Many young players of great promise have the heart knocked out of them by an early disaster and dropped out of the game. Dennett taught me that I must take failure and success with the same smile. But for him, I believe I should have dropped out, too.

That winter, I had to find work. Bristol City Football Club offered me a place. Being headstrong, I went to Bristol Rovers instead, so as to get my own way about some trivial quibble. I suppose I was still sensitive and bitter about my cricket failure, and wanted to assert at all costs!

Things did not go well, and it was my own fault. Andy Wilson, the Rovers' Manager, was very kind to me. He persisted that I had football in me. Perhaps, if I had listened to him, I might have developed into one of those dual-game stars like Fanny Walsen, Patsy Hendren, Joe Hulme, Dennis Compton, or the Ashtons, who played so well for the Corinthians.

At the end of the season, Wilson tried hard to get me to re-sign, or even to approach some other Club. I would not do so, for I had not been happy that winter. Also, I was frightened of marring my cricket by attention to another game. I think, now, that I might have done. I play a moderate game of golf, and love it; but when playing regular cricket, my golf gets worse, though the amount of golf I allow myself never affects my cricket.

Anyhow, fate did not mean me to be a soccer star. But, as compensation, Gloucestershire signed me on again. Grimly, I sat oiling my bat and swearing to myself that I would make good.

But my dreadful start against the Australians had completely undermined my confidence. I played nine innings, and still my average was only 9.7. They tried me as a bowler. I gripped the ball, spun it over—and it went flying to the boundary. Setting my teeth, I tried again—and once more the umpire signalled a 4. The batsman smiled confidently, at the end of that over I was taken off and I am ashamed to say how many runs I had given away. I was not tossed the ball again for many a day.

When Gloucestershire went up to Lord's to play Middlesex at the end of May I was frankly desperate. My back was to the wall. The Committee members looked at me meditatively when we met. It was plain on their faces that they thought they had made a mistake, and that it must be undone

I did not do anything sensational at Lord's, making a total of 32 in two innings. But Middlesex bowling was reckoned as good as anything in England then; and for the first time in my career, I detected a new warmth in the friendly, encouraging words that Dennett, Dipper and the older players said to me. They were no longer just being kind. This time, they really meant that I had done well.

How I remember London that night in May, dusky, red, rumbling and juggling, just a gigantic setting to a feeling of thankfulness and happiness I had not known for nearly twelve months.

But a jink attended my early cricket career. What I thanked Heaven that night for my first bit of good fortune as a cricket "pro"; but it very nearly put on end to my career for good!

Suspended

Sir Home Gordon, the eminent cricket critic, was among those who watched my batting against Middlesex. Afterwards, he went round to Lord Harris and spoke very flatteringly of me. Harris was Captain of Kent, of England, of the Gentlemen, and President (and Dictator) of the M.C.C. Fearless and incorruptible, it is Harris we have to thank that cricketers are not bought and sold today as footballers are. He was as a lion. Once, while batting, his right hand was broken by a fast ball. With this hand in a sling, he batted for a further half hour using his left hand only, since runs were needed. This could probably not have been done with the heavier bats of to-day; bats in the '80's were much lighter.

Harris was a stickler for residential qualifications. He found that I had been born in Kent. Always impetuous, he decided that my qualification for Gloucestershire depended on my having been at School in Cirencester. This was not the case, for I had spent many school holidays at Billy Neal's farm near Berkeley, and so had a genuine qualification; the M.C.C. rule that residence at school or university is not sufficient would otherwise have made me ineligible for the Gloucestershire XI.

Harris saw Tom Pawley, the Kent Secretary, and Pawley apparently agreed with him. He explained, too, that Kent had made a roundabout approach to me with news that if I linked to spend two years in their 'nursery', they might be interested in me later. There was no promise, and the whole thing was most vague; certainly I could not consider it.

It has been said of me many times that I went to Gloucestershire after having agreed to play for Kent. That story is just nonsense. I have never bothered to give the full truth before, but here it is, and you can judge for yourself.

However, Harris decided, without giving me a chance to be heard, that my qualification for Gloucestershire was not in order. Like a thunderbolt came an intimation from the M.C.C. that I was suspended from first-class cricket for the rest of the season.

I was furiously indignant. So were my colleagues and the Gloucestershire Club officials. A passionate debate took place which the skipper and committee sat up half the night trying to decide whether to flout the M.C.C and play me against Somerset next day.

How I lurked outside that door, praying that they would take the risk. I knew I could get a century. I still believe I could have done so. Presently the skipper came out and put a hand on my shoulder.

"Sorry, my boy—you'll have to stand down," he said. "But, don't worry. We want you back just as soon as we can get you."

I had to go away to avoid breaking down. Worst of all, I had to submit. And I knew that it was quite unfair. Envy ate into me as I watched other young players make centuries that season, while I kicked my heels. For many years, I never played Somerset without feeling that they owed me a century or two! I tried to take them.

Sir Home Gordon went to Leveson Gower and strongly urged him to include me in the Players' team that year against the Gentlemen, at the Oval.

"And what do you think Lord Harris would say to that?" was the amused reply. So I missed what proved to be one of the most thrilling games of all that famous series.

As for qualifications, there were, as I bitterly knew, many players, at the time of my suspension, whose claims to turn out for a County were a lot more slender than mine. I think the pick of such stories is that of P. R. Johnson, who qualified for Somerset because he was born in Wellington.

Well, I had to stand down, and this time not through the poorness of my play. And it hurt!

First County Century

A thousand times, I chafed at the thought that the County had not defied the M.C.C. and played me against Somerset. Today, I know that if they had done so, I should have been suspended for at least two years. With my poor record so far, that would have finished me. There would have been more big cricket for Wally Hammond. It is easy to be wise afterwards.

I watched every match I could all through that season, grimly mastering the theory of the game. I slaved at the nets. I learned to take trouble without crying out, and it stood me in good stead a hundred times afterwards. The Committee and the other players were kindness itself; I cannot ever tell what their encouragement meant to me. They went out of their way to do me kindness after kindness. No man makes himself. It is such men as these who make or mar him. To them the credit.

Our opening match next season was against Surrey at Bristol. I knew what I should do—what I must do, or fail at cricket for ever. I went in first with Dipper. He was taken, it was said, "straight from the plough" to face "bharlie" Blythe, one of the greatest bowlers England ever had. Dipper was a splendid, tireless batsman one who was never properly recognised plucky as a gamecock, and with as kind a heart as man ever had. He said to me as we walked out: "This will be your day. You're going to do well"

His imperturbable manner cleared my neverousness away. I made 110, my first County century. In the second innings, I got 92—was then stumped magically by Strudwick, who never let a chance go by. How they clapped as I walked in, treading on air!

In the pavilion, I was soundly rated for carelessly getting out—"throwing runs away"! They were quite right, and I have never forgotten the lesson.

(Copyright)

(Next article—"THE TRUTH ABOUT BRADMAN")

SOME POPULAR TEXT BOOKS

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CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY By Dr. H. D. Bagchi, M.A., P.R.S., Ph. D., Lecturer in Pure Mathematics, Calcutta University and Prof. B. N. Mukherjee, M.A., P.R.S., Scottish Church College, Calcutta for B.Sc Pass. Rs. 6/-

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By Prof. B. C. Das, M.A., Presidency College, Calcutta, Lecturer in Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University and Prof. B. N. Mukherjee, M.A., P.R.S., Scottish Church College, Calcutta.

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A.B. 19

"ONE OF THE FINEST EVER TO VISIT ENGLAND"

Pataudi On What British Cricketers Think Of Indian Team

KARACHI, Sept. 15 (APE): The Nawab of Pataudi, Captain of the Indian cricket team which toured England, arrived in Karachi from England this morning.

The Nawab, who looked tired but cheerful, said in an interview that the tour was "a successful one in every sense of the word". He felt happy, he added, that some of the most eminent cricket authorities in England had said that the team was one of the finest cricket teams that had ever visited that country.

"I took that as a great compliment not only to the playing genius of India", the Nawab said, "but also for what they did on and off the ground as men".

TEAM'S POPULARITY

"The team's immense popularity in England was shown by the thousands who flocked to see the play, and if England had anything like a reasonable Summer, I am certain that all grounds would have their records broken".

Sipping a cup of tea, the Nawab of Pataudi continued: "It is very difficult to point out to any special performances, but I think the wins against Derbyshire at Chesterfield and against Essex at Southend were outstanding. I like to take the opportunity of thanking the British Press and public for their support, sympathy and admiration they showed for my team"

BOUQUETS

Asked to comment on individual performances, the Nawab of Pataudi said: "It is against my policy to comment on individual performances and of course that would be superfluous because people know who did well, but I would, however, like to say that Vijay Merchant was Number One man to us as his consistent and sound batting made him the 'sheet-anchor' of Indian batting. I would also like to say how delighted I was that Vinoo Mankad did everything that I expected him to do. In my opinion he and Amarnath are the two great cricketers India has sent out to England. I have the deepest admiration and affection for Rusi Modi and Abdul Hafeez. They are better cricketers now than when they left India and they are ever-ready to learn"

Referring to the future of Indian cricket, the Nawab of Pataudi said: "India may reasonably expect great things from the Indian team in years to come. Every member of the side tried to put his weight, and if any touring captain has received loyalty, respect and affection from his team like I did, I would like to know who he is. It was a pity that a very severe attack of malaria at the start and a bad knee injury later prevented me from playing more often. The team was lucky in having for a manager, the very hard working and successful admirer of Indian sports, Mr. P. Gupta.

After a few hours' stay in Karachi the Nawab of Pataudi left for New Delhi.

INDIAN CYCLISTS SAIL FOR HOME

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuter) India's cyclists who competed the World Championships in Zurich sailed for home from Liverpool this week-end. They were completely outclassed as riders but all agreed that they gained valuable experience which they hope to utilise for future championships

Janki Dass, the Manager, told "Reuter" that the Indian team were delighted with the reception and help given everywhere and that they were looking forward to returning to Europe again next year when the championships will possibly be held in Paris.

"Perhaps we shall be able to do better in future", said Mr. Dass, who outlined plans for building a vast stadium in Bombay for which he stated, five million rupees were available. The stadium would include a first-class cycling track which be constructed under the supervision of two experienced continental cyclists.

Janki Dass expressed appreciation of the help given by Mr Sorab Bhoot, Chairman of the Indian National Cyclists Federation, who is closely associated with the scheme for popularising competitive cycling in India.

W. I. Badminton

Davindu Loses In Mixed Event

BOMBAY, Sunday: Davindu Mohan partnered by Mrs Malhotra went down to Miss Talyarkhan and Jaini in two straight games at the Western India Badminton Championships today. The former All-India Champion has not yet fully recovered from the recent illness that temporarily disabled him from playing in the tournament for a couple of days. Jaini and Talyarkhan, however made full use of their chances and exploited their advantage to their own good.

Mugwe and Patwardhan accounted for Thackersey and Koppikar at 18-17, 15-5, and although the losers managed to keep up the scores at an equal level they could do exceedingly little against their opponents in the next game.

In the ladies singles event Miss Gopaldas triumphed over Miss Dubash at 4-11, 11-4, 11-8 and the score is a fair index of the progress of the match.

MONDAY'S MATCHES

COURT NO 1:—3-30 Anna More & Sajan Ramchandra vs. Pandurang Ramji and Partner. 3-50 S. G. Bhattekar or D. N. Dhongude vs N. G. Patgaokar. 4-10 S. L. Jani vs C. B. Kalappa. 4-30 Mrs D. Khande & Miss Panandikar vs. Miss S. Moloobhoy and Mrs. Nasikwalla 4-50 Miss Amladi and S. Dinkar Rao vs Mrs. Soman & V. A. Madgavkar. 5-10 A. G. Kalyanpurkar & R. D. Desai vs S. L. Jaini & D. Charanjit 5-30 Miss F. Talyarkhan & Miss M. Chinoy vs Miss M. Herenjal and Miss Jayakar. 5-50 Miss C Henriques & E. M. Fernandes vs. Miss H. N. Dubash & B. C. Chambria.

COURT NO. 2.—3-30 H. S. Mode & S. R. Salve vs. Popatlal & Vasudeo Atmaram. 3-50 Miss N. H. Gopaldas vs. Mrs. R. soman. 4-10 M. K. Bopardikar vs. N. V. Sanagani. 4-30 Davinder Mohan or V. G. Bhide vs. P. G. Desai G P Shirke & V G Bhide vs A V Ullal & B V Ullal. 5-10 Mrs. Lewis & G. Lewis vsd Mrs. Castellino & H. Ferreira. 5-30 C. K. Menon & M N Desai vs [illegible] and G. D. Pasvardiman. 5-50 Davinder & G. Lewis vs S. [illegible] Rao & Bellangadi.

Surat Weavers Advised To Non-Co-operate With Authorities

SURAT, Sept. 15. (A.P.I.): A directive to owners of between four and 24 powerlooms not to send their cloth samples for price fixation to the Textile Controller has been issued by the Committee of Action of the representatives of the powerloom industries of the Bombay Province.

A deputation on behalf of the powerloom weavers is shortly to wait on the provincial and central textile authorities.

SHIFTING ALLIED H.-Q. IN ITALY?

ROME, Sept. 14 (Reuter).—No confirmation from official Allied sources could be obtained in Rome tonight of a report by Ansa, Italian News Agency, that Allied Headquarters in Italy would be moved shortly from Caserta, near Naples, to Padua about 20 miles inland from the Gulf of Venice.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, (Reuter).

Cotton opened quiet, unchanged to 11 lower with traders temporarily hesitant owing to lack of stimulation. Prices then eased about 20 points for near months on scattered hedging and weekend profit-taking but soon turned active and firm. The sharp rally was due to increased mill buying on the possibility of over weekend O. P. A. announcement of higher cotton goods ceilings and the failure of more hedges to appear on advances stimulated covering and the session closed very steady, 28 to 10 higher. Sales are estimated at 125,000 bales.

Chicago grains showed mild irregularity owing to weekend evening up. Occasional dips in wheat attracted moderate mill buying with reports of further C. O. C. purchases of cash wheat for export. Maize was mostly steady reflecting processor demand for cash maize while the tight freight car situation occasionally aided both maize and oats. However gains in maize were subsequently erased by weekend profit-taking. Winnipeg rye early continued recent advance on renewed United States support but latterly met profit-taking and closed well under the best of the day 15/9 8.30.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.

January Last Price 1.97 to 1.97, Today's Price 1.96-1/4 to 1.96-1/4.

March Last Price 1.88 bid, Today's Price 1.88-3/4 to 1.88-3/4.

May Last Price 1.85 to 1.85, Today's Price 1.85 to 1.85.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 14.

October	36.76
December	36.62
January	36.38
March	35.95
May	36.15
July	35.80
October	33.90
Middling Spot	37.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 14.

October	36.62
December	36.54
March	36.23
May	35.94
July	35.33
Middling Spot	36.75

DISPOSALS

The Regional Commissioner Disposals, Southern Circle, invites sealed tenders for the purchase and removal of

ALUMINIUM PLATES, RODS, INGOTS, ETC.

Full particulars and location may be obtained from the show room of the office. Rates should be quoted per lb.

SUPERSCRIBE REFERENCE:— Tender No. RCS/1663/1721/EM5.

LAST DATE DUE:—By 4 p m on the 25th September 1946.

OFFERS should remain open for acceptance upto the 21st October 1946.

EARNEST MONEY amounting to 10 per cent of the value offered deposited in the Imperial Reserve Bank/Government Treasury in favour of the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay, under Head of Account "Revenue Deposits". The deposit receipt should be attached to the tender. The deposit is refundable to unsuccessful tenderers.

Delivery should be completed ex site within 30 days of receipt of acceptance of offer. Samples of the materials can be viewed at site by previous appointment with the stockholder. No assistance will be offered in obtaining transport facilities, railway wagons, etc. The office is at liberty to reject all or any portion of the offers received.

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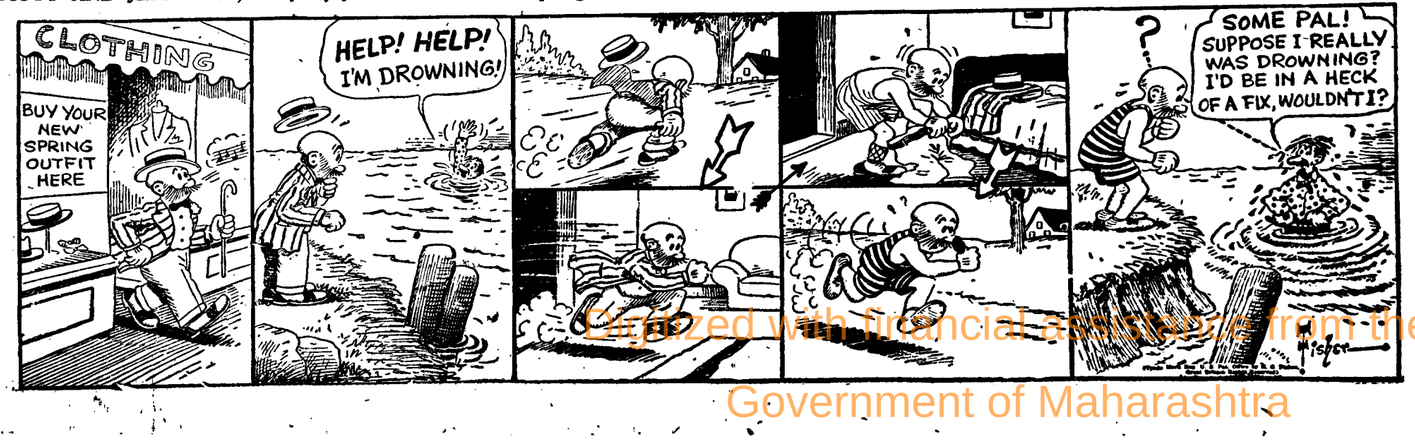
MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Anyway Jeff Saved His New Spring Suit

By BUD FISHER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SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Energetic Chemist for Paints and Distemper Factory. Apply with Testimonials:—P. O. Box 1678, Nairobi (Kenya Colony) British East Africa. (9633)

Four Jobbers are required in the Weaving shed. Those with experience of Dobby and Jacquard looms may apply immediately to the Nanikram Sobhraj Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. (9715)

Aircraft Engineering staff of all grades required for aircraft operating company undergoing considerable expansion. Will interested Licensed Engineers, Inspectors, Aircraft and engine repair and servicing specialists, Planners and Progress engineers, etc., please send full details to Box No. 9716, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Accountant with knowledge in Company accounts. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Manager, Indian Wool & Pastoral Development Company Limited, Patan. (N.G.) (3315)

Wanted 500 Men For Large Scale All Metal Bus Body Building Project. Setter-Out, and Markers-Out, Body Makers, Panel Beaters, Sheet Metal Workers, Fitters, Erectors, Rivetters, Glaziers, Aluminium Gas Welders, Upholsterers and Trimmers, Painters (Brush), Wood Mill Machinists, Men experienced in the handling of Spindlers, Band and Circular Saws, Planners and Thicknessers, etc., Coachbuilding Designer and Draughtsman. Good prospects to the right men. Write or call with all particulars of previous experience, qualifications, etc.: The Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works, Limited, Industrial Area, Hyderabad—Deccan. (3232)

Wanted from November 1946—(1) Head Master for J. B. & S. A. Sarvajanik High School, Vyara, must be a man of 20 years' experience and must possess high educational qualifications; retired man from education line will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications in the grade of Rs. 150 to 250. (2) Also one B.Sc. to teach Mathematics and Science in higher standards in the grade of Rs. 60 to 140. Apply to the Secretary, or see in person, R. F. Daboo Education Society, Vyara, T. V. Railway. 9458

Applications, to reach the University Office, on or before the 15th of October, 1946, are invited for appointments as Examiners for the different examinations to be held by the University in 1947. Application forms can be obtained from the Hon. Registrar, S. N. D. Thackersey Indian Women's University, 1, Carnegy Road, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay No. 1, on payment of annas five each. 9695

Wanted an experienced, well connected and young Sales Inspector for Bombay Presidency to push Sales of Beltings and Hose Pipes. Salary Rs. 200/- p.m. plus 2nd Class Rly. fare, & etc. while on tour. Applicants from Bombay to get preference. Apply Bengal Belting Works Ltd., 2, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta. 9693

Wanted a First Class Boiler attendant for a Rubber Factory at Dadar. Apply sharp with testimonials and previous experience to Post Box No. 107, Bombay 1. 3322

Wanted a Young Anglo Indian Typist Girl for private concern pay Rs. 150/- p.m. (2) A Anglo Indian Girl Wholetime Tutor for coaching F. A. girl, pay according to qualification. Apply No. 3326 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Sanitary Engineer:— Marker and Company, Bashir Bagh Road, Hyderabad-Deccan. 3258

SITUATION WANTED

A Parsi highly experienced in Managing Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding and Guest Houses, Stores, etc., wishes to join a concern on sharing basis also wishes to hire suitable cottages preferably in hill stations for the purpose. Apply Mr. Batliboi, Post Box No. 22, G.P.O., Bombay 1. (3333)

ACCOMMODATION ADLETS

Newly built modern structure with staff Qrs., Godowns and Tanks etc. of an Oil Mill at Montgomery (Pb) area 32 Kanals being leased out for a long period. Interested parties please correspond. No. 9653 "Bombay Chronicle" so that inspection is arranged on a certain date mutually agreeable. 9653

Book Your Accommodation in advance. No correspondence. Call on Bulsroyce Syndicate, Bulsroyce Colony, Military Road, Santacruz. (3320)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. For prospectus apply Dental Training Institute, Jamnagar. (3290)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents, Representatives. "Nethrol" wonderful Eye-Drops. Write:—Hindustan Medical Hall, Mattancheri, Cochin. 3316

Wanted Immediately Agents, Stockists for Barber's Razors, Scissors, Kitchen Knives. Samples Rs. 25/-. "Orientrade", Manufacturers, Daska. ((Punjab). (3332)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS

MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on the 1st floor on Monday, the 16th September, 1946, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.)

A. A. JASDENWALA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 14th September, 1946. (9713)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Engineering Firms upto 1 p.m. on 15th Oct. 1946, for the construction of a modern hospital in Rewa, the cost of which may go upto 10 lacs. Forms of tenders and agreement, conditions of contract and specifications can be had by prepayment of Rs. 50/-. Drawings can be seen in the Office of the undersigned on all working days.

CHIEF ENGR: & SECY., P.W.D.
Rewa State, C.I. (9712)

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Gool Mansion" Homji Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 16th September, 1946, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the DIRECTORS' REPORT and AUDITED BALANCE SHEET and PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT made upto 31st March 1946.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS, will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1946 to WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, 1946 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay 19th August, 1946.

N.B.—Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after Thursday the 19th September, 1946 between 12 Noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) Dividend warrants will be posted to the last Registered address of the shareholders.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

(Municipal Chief Auditor's Department.)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from the University Graduates, G.D.As., or R.As., for the posts of Clerks in the Audit Department in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100-10-150, plus Dearness Allowance that may be sanctioned from time to time Applications should be made in the prescribed form to be obtained from the Office of the Municipal Chief Auditor and should reach him on or before the 23rd September, 1946. Graduates other than B.Coms., will have to give an undertaking that they will acquire certain prescribed Accountancy qualifications (details of which will be supplied on application) after their appointment in this Department.

R. C. MEHTA,
F.S.A.A., R.A.,
Municipal Chief Auditor.

Bombay, 12th September, 1946. (9679)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced mechanical draughtsmen with experience of structural and transmission pylon design on a temporary basis for one year with a likelihood of extension on a salary of Rs. 250—500 per month and dearness allowance of 17 1/2 per cent or as admissible under the rules and other benefits admissible to this class of service.

Applications must be complete with brief details of work done and the nature of responsibility held.

Applications should reach the undersigned by 30th September, 1946.

HYDRO ELECTRIC ENGINEER
(East).
22, Outram Road, Lucknow. 9650

FINANCE

Advertiser, holding Import Licenses for Typewriters, Fountain pens and other commodities, desires to contact financier. Substantial returns assured. Box No. 3330, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Decent General Stores with up-todate furnitures, near Miraj Station for sale. Please apply Box No. 3312, "Bombay Chronicle."

BUSINESS OFFER

Wanted Cycle Dealers to act as Agents and Stockists for Cycle Bell Traffic 666—a fast selling Lucas-type product of New Industries, Amritsar. Sample at Rs. 2/- Write at once to Sole Agents, Reynolds Corporation, 7-Beadon Road, Lahore. (3335 B.)

Wanted Cycle Dealers to act as Stockists for Sew Cycle Freewheels—something reliable and rewarded by Punjab Government. Write at once to Sole Agents, Reynolds Corporation, 7-Beadon Road, Lahore. (3335A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of Technical Assistant in the Advertising Branch of the Information and Arts Department of the Government of India. Pay Rs. 275/-5-300. Qualifications: a Degree of an Indian University and at least 3 years experience of Advertising practice. Candidates must have practical experience of media, production and printing. Last date for the applications to be received 30th September. The post is at present sanctioned until the 28th Feb. 1947 but is likely to continue thereafter. Candidates will have to come for interview to Delhi at their own expense. Applications should be addressed to the Advertising Consultant, Railway Board Building, Simla. (9705)

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.

WANTED:—Professor of Economics on a salary upto Rs. 300/- p.m. Candidates should possess high academic qualifications with teaching experience. Candidates will be expected to guide research of advanced students.

Applications stating age and teaching experience including publications with copies of recent testimonials should reach the Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh by the 30th of September, 1946. (9706)

THE NEPTUNE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, NEPTUNE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on MONDAY, the 7th October, 1946, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1945.
2. To elect three directors in place of Sheth Manekial Chunilal Mr. Gangadhar Vishnu Puranik and Mr. Eknath Hiralal Lahoti who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, 1946, to the 7th day of OCTOBER, 1946, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
M. T. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 6th September, 1946. (9707)

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public and all teachers and other employees of Municipal Schools that all Municipal Schools and Training Classes will remain closed from Monday, September 16th to Saturday, September 21st 1946.

The Accounts Branch Programme regarding refund of salaries, etc., and payment of unclaimed salaries, etc., stands unmodified.

S. DALLAS,
Ag. Secretary,
Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Rd., Bombay 7. 14th September, 1946. (9708)

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 16986|151.—With reference to his Notification No. 13167|151, dated the 7th July 1946, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, makes the following new rule:—

"82. Chamar Lane from its junction with Victoria Gardens Road south of Palace Cinema, shall be open only to south bound vehicular traffic between the hours of 4 a.m. and 9 a.m., there being no entry into it from its junction with Victoria Gardens Road at the north end of Byculla Bridge during the said hours."

J. C. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 21st August, 1946. (9709)

THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

TEMPORARY TRANSFER receipt No. 18|4840 of the abovementioned Company for 100 deferred shares Nos. 2932437|2932536 standing in the name of Mr. Dinsha Sorabji Dastur has been lost and the undersigned has applied to the Company for issue of duplicate of the said temporary transfer receipt.

Any person having any objection to The India United Mills Ltd. issuing duplicate of the said temporary transfer receipt should lodge such objection with the Company at its registered office at E.D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month from this date; otherwise the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate temporary transfer receipt.

DINSHA SORABJI DASTUR.

Date: 16th Sept. 46. (3310)

PUBLIC NOTICES

Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay, 10th September, 1946.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY AND BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT (SUPPLY TO CHILDREN & EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS ORDER, 1944.

ORDER

No. Mc/M-20/A:—In pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause (2) of the City of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District Milk (Supply to children and expectant and nursing mothers) Order, 1944, and in supersession of Government Notification in Civil Supplies Department No. MC/M/20-A, dated the 23rd May, 1946, the Government of Bombay is pleased to notify one anna six pies per quarter seer of milk as the concessional price for the purpose of the said clause.

2. This order shall come into force with effect from 16th September 1946.

3. With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that notice of this order should be given by:—

(a) publication of the same in the Bombay Government Gazette;
(b) the issue of a press note, and
(c) publication of the same in the following newspapers, namely:—

1. Times of India,
2. Bombay Chronicle,
3. Free Press Journal,
4. Morning Standard,
5. Navakal,
6. Navshakti,
7. Janma Bhumi,
8. Vatan,
9. Mumbai Samachar,
10. Jam-e-Jamshed,
11. Iqbal,
12. Inqulab,
13. Vishwamitra,
14. Vande Mataram,
15. Navayug.

By Order of the Governor of Bombay,
A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government,
Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank in 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 28th September, 1946 at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of accounts of the Bank for the year ending 30th June 1946.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
V. P. VARDE,
Hon. Managing Director.

Bombay, 24th August, 1946.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 30-9-1946 to 19-10-1946 both days inclusive. 9702

GRAHAMS TRADING CO. (INDIA) LTD.

have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for INDIA|BURMA for Pharmaceuticals, Syringe & Surgical Instruments manufactured by the renowned Swiss Makers—Dr. A. WANDER LTD., S. A. BERNE. Clients are requested to apply to: —

GRAHAMS TRADING CO.
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16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. (9625)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, General Manager's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Agmark-Ghee (Red Seal) to the Railway's godowns at Bhusawal and Manmad. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. The last date for the submission of tenders is 28th September 1946 (1 P.M.). 9703

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOIZBHAI SHAIKH ADAM VASI, MOHSINBHAI SHAIKH ADAM VASI, KUBRABAI SHAIKH ADAM VASI and SHIRINBAI SHAIKH ADAM VASI of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property of any sort are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece and parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, situated on the West side of Dhobigali, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Forty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1260, New No. 7004, Old Survey No. 2-132 and New Survey Number 2148, Cadastral Survey No. 741 of Mandvi Division together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 752, Street Nos. 76-78.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1946.

AMBUBHAI AND DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 9710

PUBLIC NOTICES

CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES
Commission Of Enquiry

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in order that the necessary evidence may be placed as quickly and as conveniently as possible before the above Commission of Enquiry which is about to be set up, those individuals who have personal knowledge of events which they believe to have led up to the disturbances or which occurred during their course between Friday, the 16th August 1946 and Tuesday, the 20th August 1946, are invited to prepare and send to the address given below a written statement of any such evidence which they desire to give

It should be emphasized that only the evidence of those whose statements refer to occurrences which took place within their personal knowledge is asked for, and that neither the submission nor non-submission of a statement will have any bearing whatever on questions of compensation, a matter with which the Commission of Enquiry are not concerned.

Statements in response to this invitation should be sent to the undersigned at the address given to reach him not later than noon on Thursday, the 26th September 1946.

In order to facilitate the work of the Commission statements must be legible and the following details should be recorded in block capitals at the beginning of each statement:—

1. Name of person submitting the statement.
2. Father's name.
3. Nationality and Province of Origin.
4. Address, both present and permanent, giving both Ward Number and Police Station if in Calcutta.
5. Community (and caste or sect, if any, as the case may be) to which the person making the statement belongs.
6. Date, time, and exact location (Street, Ward Number and Police Station) of the incident or incidents to which the statement relates.

J. SADDLER,
Secretary,
Calcutta Disturbances Commission of Enquiry, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

(9699)

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(9711)

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for appointment of Auditor on a salary of Rs. 1,100/- p.m. in scale Rs. 1,100-50-1,500 plus dearness allowance at Government rate, falling vacant late October, 1946, on a three years' agreement. Age preferably not over 45 years. Minimum qualifications: Senior Cambridge and certificate of having passed the Government of India Examination for Railway Auditors. Men with previous Railway Audit experience preferred. Apply to:—

THE AGENT & GENERAL MANAGER,
Barsi Light Railway,
KURDUWADI,
(Sholapur District). 9704

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOTS TIMBER, BAMBOOS, U/S PIPES, U/S FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from C. R. E. Bombay, M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 19th inst. at 11 A.M. (S.T.) at Pakhran Camp, 2 miles from Thana:—Charpoys, tables, chairs, cupboards, ice boxes, M. S. steel sheets, timber, etc. Tuesday, 24th at 10-30 A.M. at Sub-Dump Kandivali:—U/s Sawn timber, bamboos, etc Wednesday, 25th at 10-30 A.M. at Sub-Dump, Chembur:—Timber, bamboos and bamboo mattings, M. S. pipes, steel, etc. Thursday, 26th at 10-30 A.M. at Kurla North Camp, Bom. Agra Road:—Charpoys, chairs, tables, cupboards, etc. Friday, 27th at 11 A.M. at Madh Island, via Malad:—Timber and scrap, iron, and Saturday, 28th at 10-30 A.M. at F/S. Yard, Andheri:—U/s furniture such as charpoys, chairs, tables, ice-boxes, etc.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit. Delivery in 10 days.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 869 BALES CLEAN COTTON WASTE (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructons from the Insurance Co. concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on Friday, the 20th September, 1946 at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Hirjee Govindjee's Jaitha "J" at Jakaria Bunder Road, Sewree, about 869 bales clean cotton waste (damaged by fire and water).

Terms:—25 per cent cash deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

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GHUNGHAT
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